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## HOOVER ASKS LIST OF 60 TO AID GIFFORD

### Leaders in Varied Activities Will Act in an Advisory Capacity

### INCLUDES SEVERAL DEMOCRATIC HEADS

### Senator Reed Criticizes Pinchot Plea for Federal Relief for Pennsylvania

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
*Staff Correspondent*
*Special From Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — Sixty outstanding national leaders, representing every important phase of commercial and social activity, were invited yesterday by President Hoover to become members of the advisory committee to the new unemployment relief organization that he has asked Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to direct.

The advisory committee, it was emphasized by the White House, will not be an administrative body. That function will be entirely in the hands of Mr. Gifford, and his assistant director, Mr. Fred C. Croxton, acting head of the present President's Emergency Committee for Employment which will be absorbed by the new agency when it gets under way.

The purpose of the advisory committee will be solely to counsel and advise, it was explained at the White House. It will act in the capacity of a board of directors. Its members will serve voluntarily and without remuneration.

The 60 national leaders invited by the President to serve include business leaders, social welfare heads, educators, philanthropists, editors and fraternal executives. There are a number of outstanding Democratic leaders in the list; one of them, Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Administration, is prominently mentioned as a possible presidential nominee against President Hoover next year.

**Other Democrats on List**

Other Democratic leaders in the list are Mr. Bernard Baruch, New York banker, a leading figure in the Wilson Administration; Mr. Harvey Couch, Pine Bluff (Ark.) banker, and southern utility executive; Mr. John E. Edgerton, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chicago, former head of the United States Shipping Board.

Labor is represented by Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; Mr. A. Johnston, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L.

Social welfare leaders represented are Mr. C. E. Bookman, president of the National Conference of Social

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## Britain Plans Rule for Burma Within Empire

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 21—The conference announced by the British Government for drafting a constitution for Burma will assemble immediately, prior to the meeting of the Indian round table next month. The conference's task will be to discuss a constitution which will see Burma separated from India. It will be representative of all shades of opinion and various interests in Burma, including Indians, who will meet representatives of the British Government and other parties in Parliament here with a view to obtaining the greatest measure of agreement regarding Burma's constitutional future and its relations with India and Britain.

Proposals giving Burma a constitutional status of its own emanated from the last Round Table when the fundamental of separation from India was accepted, and, according to statement recently made by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, "the constitutional objective after separation will be the progressive realization of responsible government in Burma as an integral part of the Empire."

Although Burma in recent months has been the scene of much dissension, it is widely recognized that the troubles of that country are more traceable to economic conditions than political tendencies.

At the same time political observers contend that with India well on its way to self-government, the time is now ripe for giving effect to aspirations voiced by the Burmese who have in the past come under the Indian Government.

Proposals urged by some Indians that Burma should remain with the federated India, which the Round Table conference envisages for that country, find little favor in Burma whose own Legislature voted against inclusion in the federation.

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## *Women to Have Voice In Hoover Relief Plan*

Bottom, Harris & Ewing

Top—MRS. JOHN F. SIPPEL.
Bottom—DR. LILLIAN M. GILBRETH.

## Railway Bond Values Linked In Rates Case

### $5,000,000,000 Worth Affected in Plea for Freight Schedule Rise

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21—Back of the petition of the railroads for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates is a vital story of what is going to happen to $5,000,000,000 of railway bonds, the holders of which are creditors of a business that has not changed as fast as the habits of the American people.

What is going to be done about it, even experts hesitate to venture, but the trend of advance toward a solution—the railroads with their backs to the wall, as one political economist put it—has been unfolded in the conference on the nation's transportation problems, at the Detroit Institute of Adult Education.

At last night's session it was explained that the roads, long dominant in the development of the country, are not only harassed by a steady decline since 1920 in the margin of safety of interest on bonds, but they are being assailed

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## LONDON OPINION LINKS DEBT CUT AND TRADE RISE

### Movement in Wall Street for Revision Regarded as Sound Policy

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Aug. 21—The gathering movement in Wall Street for early reduction of war debts and reparations is welcomed in London as providing the most powerful single factor in recapturing world prosperity.

New York dispatches recording the Journal of Commerce's opinion that the bankers of the United States are virtually unanimous in recommending revision of war debts receive prominent place in the London press today. Great Britain's advantage in such event would, of course, be as indirect as would be the benefit to the United States since Britain has accepted the obligation to pass to debtors whatever it receives from creditors. Nevertheless English opinion is convinced that the indirect impetus which such action would give to world trade would be great.

The London press pays particular attention to the remark of Senator William E. Borah, "without Europe released from the thralldom of peace treaties and armaments which they bring about, it would merely be a waste of time to propose cancellations of war debts."

The Daily Herald, whose views are close to those of the Labor Government, is quick to agree with Senator Borah and affirms that "Europe cannot expect to sit idly by while the United States comes to its rescue."

"There are heavy obligations on Europe," says the Daily Herald, "obligations to disarm, to approach treaties as an open and not as a closed question, to follow out more courageously the British policy of mutual confidence. The success or failure of the United States movement toward debt revision will depend more intimately upon a sincere display of reasonable pacifism by Europe than upon anything else."

British opinion on the whole recognizes that President Hoover will no doubt find it necessary to move carefully and cautiously, and it is apparent that British political leaders and financiers are desirous of cooperating closely with American statesmen in pursuing a debt revision policy which will produce the greatest possible good with the least friction.

### New York Bankers Put Reich's Financial Needs In Van of World Issues

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—In definitely linking war debts, reparations and reduction of armaments to the international credit situation and trade conditions, without making any appeal, Mr. Albert H. Wiggin and the other members of his committee have performed an outstanding act of statesmanship, in the opinion of leaders in New York banking circles.

In general, leaders in the financial world here are heartily in accord with the views expressed in the committee's report. They feel that the financial rehabilitation of Germany is one of the most essential elements in international commercial recovery, and that the German situation cannot be improved definitely until its creditors deal with the Reich upon a business rather than a political basis.

This means, above all, that Germany be permitted to accumulate a financial reserve that will enable it

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## *Paki, the Happy Havasupai, Squanders Pay on Feasting And Hungers for a Month*

### *Have No Sense of Values, Whites Say of These Arizona Indians, but Paki and His Tribe Know How to Value Their Green Canyon*

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—NO. 5

*The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a series of 15 articles on the American Indian, his past, his present, and his future. As a feature of this comprehensive study, Mr. Henry Edison Williams of the Monitor staff, in a 20,000-mile automobile tour of the United States, visited the Indian country to get his facts first-hand. Other writers will contribute to various phases of the subject.*

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GRAND CANYON, Ariz. — His name is Pakitodoca, but they call him Paki and other nicknames at the general store at Grand Canyon where he sometimes does his trading.

Homeward bound after a period of work for the park service, he enters with an air of opulency.

"Want um four pound biff steak," he informs the clerk with prideful reserve. His round, brown face is touched with a sort of Oriental benignity and he eyes the other customers with a look of camaraderie.

He makes his purchases with tremendous unconcern for the mounting sum and, finding that he has 10 cents left after his demands are supplied, he spends it on a bag of candy. Pockets empty, he lugs his bundles to a waiting automobile already crowded with members of his race.

Tomorrow? He frets himself not at all concerning the needs of tomorrow. Sufficient to him that there will be a feast in his hogan tonight.

"Him?" responds the clerk to an inquiry. "Oh, he's just another Havasupai. Lives down in a canyon about 40 miles from here. He'll be broke now for a month. Indians have no sense of values."

Well, perhaps not, so far as money is concerned. But values have a way of changing with environment. It conceivably might be enlightening to follow Pakitodoca to his home.

**Scrapes the Brink**

The road swerves to the left just in time to save the car from catapulting down the multicolored abyss where Bright Angel Trail bends tortuous angles down the Grand Canyon to the Colorado. It passes the pleasant camp at Rowe's Well, winds through a wide, rolling plateau where sage brush and mesquite send their roots for ridiculous distances down through the arid soil, enters a piney forest, ambles out into an undulating, pifion-dotted and unutterably lonely stretch, and finally, after passing through a

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## CUBAN FORCES RENEW EFFORT TO END REVOLT

### Rebel Outbreak in Havana Spurs Government to Tighten Its Grip

HAVANA, Aug. 21 (AP)—An outbreak of fighting in Havana in which one man was killed caused the Government today to tighten its grip for a showdown with the rebels.

Insurgent leaders said the revolution was hanging in the balance and that the issue would be settled in a few days. Official sources contended that the revolt had been checked except for isolated uprisings.

Spasmodic firing between bands of rebel sympathisers and loyal soldiers occurred yesterday. An attempt also was made to burn the house of Senator Wilfredo Hernandez, close friend of President Machado.

An army headquarters communique said federal troops had defeated a force of 200 rebels near Gibara, scene of bitter and prolonged fighting the first of the week.

### Insurrection to Go On, Leader of Junta Says

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Dr. Domingo Mendes Capote, delegate general of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta in New York, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that despite rebel losses in the fighting at Gibara and Holguin, the insurrection will continue "until the present Government falls."

Rather than disheartening the revolutionary element, he said, each battle increases the opposition to the Machado Government.

He also said that the New York Junta had no connection with the Gibara expedition, and that the activities of the group here have been solely those of "information, publicity and representation."

### Rebellion Near End, Guggenheim Reports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Speedy conclusion of the Cuban revolution was predicted today by Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim, United States Ambassador to Cuba, in a message to the State Department from Havana.

State Department officials last night said no report had been received from Mr. Guggenheim of the nature described by Dr. Fernando Ortiz, Cuban Revolutionary Junta delegate.

Dr. Ortiz, in a telephone message to New York headquarters of the Junta, said Mr. Guggenheim had told the State Department "an immediate end must be put to further bloodshed in Cuba."

## CHICAGO YOUTH TO STUDY NEEDS OF CITIZENSHIP

### New Course of Study to Acquaint Students With Modern World

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—To divert the attention of boys and girls from destructive activities and unwholesome pursuits, and to meet the challenge of changing conditions, a new course of study in the social sciences is to be installed in all junior high schools in the city in September.

In describing this new approach to the training of good citizens, Dr. Eston V. Tubbs, director of the Bureau of Curriculum, drew attention to the fact that since the most baffling problems in the world today were social and economic, it was imperative for the schools to teach the fundamentals of economics and human relationships as early as possible. As the great mass of children leaves school before finishing the seventh grade, he said, it is necessary to inculcate ideas as early as possible.

"The new course," Dr. Tubbs said, "is considered the beginning of a series of educational experiments in Chicago. It will blend the subjects of history, geography, civics, economics and vocational guidance into one thread of learning, and will provide as many life situations as possible, where the child may have actual experiences to prepare them for adult living."

The need for citizenship training in large cities was emphasized by Dr. Tubbs. "Some historians tell us the frontier has disappeared," he said. "It may no longer be found in stretches of far-flung forests and mountains, but it has reappeared in exaggerated form in the tenement districts and bread lines of our large cities. Serious civic problems are stalking the halls of our schools and other social service institutions.

"In this new course based on a program of activities we expect the boys and girls to learn how to think for themselves, and to give them instruction so constructive and inviting that the disintegrating elements and criminal tendencies which surround so many of them will have no appeal."

## Realtors Report Improved Business

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 — Improved conditions in the real estate business, especially in the number of residence sales made recently, is reported by the National Association of Real Estate Boards on the basis of information gathered by Mr. Guy W. Ellis, director of sales conferences, in a month's tour of central, southwest and far western cities.

Realtors in 16 cities, Mr. Ellis said, reported an increasing demand for residences, with sales decidedly on the upturn. Several realtors dealing in small farms in the middle West reported to him an increasing demand for this type of property. In Seattle and Portland, he said, realtors reported not only an increase in residence sales, but a larger number of sales on which all cash down to the first mortgage is paid.

In general, Mr. Ellis said, "The greatest evidence of improvement is seen in towns that have had no boom whatever and are not industrial."

## DO-X QUITS SAN JUAN FOR ANTILLA, CUBA

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 21 (AP)—The flying boat DO-X, which arrived here yesterday on the way from South America to Miami and New York, took off early today for Antilla, Cuba.

## BRITISH CABINET FACES CRISIS IN BUDGET PARLEY

### Conservatives Want Economy, Trade Unionists Prefer New Taxation

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Aug. 21—Resumed negotiations between the British Cabinet and political party leaders find the Conservative chiefs insisting that Britain's next budget be balanced by effecting economies, rather than by imposition of new taxation. At the same time officials of the Trades Union Congress, representing more than 3,750,000 workers, who constitute the principal voting strength of the Government, prefer new taxation to any alteration of unemployment insurance charges or benefits. The Liberals definitely oppose tariffs.

The Cabinet is now in a serious dilemma since it shows that neither from opposition parties nor from its own followers does it receive decisive support of its policies. Failure to obtain indorsement by the Conservatives, of its economy program, will result in the issue returning to the status of a party question with every possibility that the MacDonald Government will be turned out. On the other hand, lack of support from the British trade unionists equally spells a breakdown for the Cabinet's proposals.

The critical stage of the discussions was reached last night when the general council of the congress intimated to the Cabinet the Government's proposals were of such magnitude that only a full meeting of the Trades Union Congress should reach decisions concerning them. It is understood the Prime Minister indicated the situation is too serious to permit such a delay.

On the other hand the executive committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party decided after the meeting with the economy committee to leave decisions in the hands of the Cabinet, thus indicating the parliamentary party to be lined up behind its chiefs.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare, however, representing the Conservatives, made it clear if the Government desires to win the support of the Conservatives its proposals must include more economies than fresh taxation. This is likely to be the crux of the entire situation and the point on which the Labor Government may stand or fall.

The Cabinet itself is divided on this issue, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, favoring maintenance of free trade and introducing as little taxation as possible. The other Cabinet group is urging a protectionist measure endeavoring to reduce economies to a minimum, and seeks to balance the budget mainly by new taxation, of which the general revenue tariff on manufactured goods would be the important part.

## France and Russia Delay in Signing Neutrality Pact

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, Aug. 21—Signature of the bipartite nonaggression treaty between France and Soviet Russia awaits final approval of the two governments, which, it is admitted here by officials, has been delayed on account of some differences of opinion still existing between them.

Mr. Valerion Dovgalesky, Soviet Ambassador to France, who has been conducting the negotiations regarding this pact with M. Philippe Berthelot, director of the French Foreign Office, is at the present moment absent from Paris, and it is understood he is back in Moscow trying to obtain his Government's acquiescence to the conditions desired by France. It is likely that the treaty binding France and Russia to maintain strict neutrality in case either is attacked by a third power will be signed when he returns to Paris.

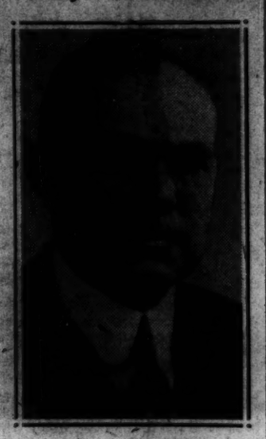
Foreign Office spokesmen, however, are extremely reserved as to prospects of final quick success of the last-hour negotiations. They emphatically deny various reports current about it in the press. The signature of such a pact is connected with the signature between France and the Soviets of a trade agreement, for which conversations have been carried on during more than two months.

It is understood that the French Government is chiefly interested in the conclusion of a new trade convention which would enable France to join the United States and Germany as the supplier of goods to the Soviet market. Moscow leaders, however, suggested the negotiation of a political pact at the same time.

Although in the view of French diplomats the existence of the Kellogg treaty represented a sufficient guarantee of peace, they readily agreed to the signature of a supplementary peace convention, negotiations to this effect being undertaken between M. Berthelot, replacing M. Aristide Briand, and Mr. Dovgalesky. Since a neutrality pact already exists between the Soviets and Poland —France's eastern ally—the French Government does not see why a similar document should not be signed.

But commercial negotiations with the Soviets remain for them far more important. At present France is almost excluded from the Soviet market. During the first six months of the current year France sold to Russia goods for a total sum of $1,000,000, whereas its imports from Russia reached, despite the system of licenses on Soviet goods imposed as a measure to fight dumping, $10,000,000.

## *He Defends Industry's Duty in Stabilization*



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CHARLES F. ABBOTT

## Industry Sees Need to Modify Antitrust Laws

### Business Men at Williamstown Think It Best to Aid Stabilization

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 21—Modification of the antitrust laws to permit trade agreements was advocated before the Institute of Politics today as a means to the stabilization of prices and the prevention of economic fluctuations.

This was industry's answer to the recommendations of economists who have foreseen stabilization only in terms of national planning under government control.

The ability of business to achieve reasonable price control was stated by Mr. Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction. Practical evidence that such control has already been achieved in certain industries where conditions have been favorable was offered by Prof. T. T. Reed, of the Columbia University school of mines.

Mr. Abbott maintained that much relief could be obtained by alleviation of the antitrust laws, but did not go so far as to assert that this action would provide a complete remedy "for the new conditions now confronting our business activities."

The real evil, he said, was extreme selfishness on the part of some, and a disregard of the rights of others.

"Until individual selfishness can give way to justice and fairness with the spirit of the industry of paramount importance," he declared, "we cannot expect any relief even though the laws might be modified. It is only through honest cooperation that enlightened selfishness can possibly dissipate ignorant competition, which is our real hazard."

Mr. Abbott based his plea on the statement that organization and cooperation are essential to the existence of organized society whether under Capitalism or Communism. Trade cooperation in its fullest sense, he maintained, would have preserved a fair amount of prosperity in 1930.

**Says Price Fixing Not Goal**

"Such cooperative unity," he said, "aims primarily at better merchandising methods and offers the one assurance of prosperity. During this period of stress the problem is to locate buyers to absorb what we

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Lindberghs Towed To Safer Moorings

NEMURO, Japan, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Lindbergh monoplane progressed a short distance toward Nemuro today—at the end of a tow rope.

After having been stranded since early Wednesday because of fog and motor trouble off Ketoi Island, Kurile Archipelago, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were forced to accept the aid of the government steamship Shimushiru Maru in getting their helpless plane to an anchorage safer than the wild little island 410 miles northeast of here.

The Lindberghs had been forced down by fog as they flew toward Nemuro on their next to last hop from the United States to Tokyo, the first major city they hoped to visit in their vacation flight to the Orient.

Previous dispatches from the Shimushiru Maru to the Department of Communications indicated the trouble was in the plane's carburetor, which failed to vaporize gasoline, probably on account of excessive moisture.

That motor trouble was not the reason for the Lindberghs' acceptance of the Shimushiru Maru's tow, however, was generally believed here. Heavy fogs continued to enshroud the central Kuriles and the seas were roughening.

## *French Unemployed Register but 35,828*

PARIS, Aug. 21 (AP)—Only 35,828 men and women in all France are officially registered as unemployed and receiving government aid. The total is 210 higher than on Aug. 15. Last year at this time only 894 persons were registered.

## NATION TOLD OF DIRE TOLL DUE TO CRIME

### Hoover Law Board Urges More Thorough Inquiry Into Racketeering

### ENORMOUS BURDEN PUT ON TAXPAYERS

### Cities Found to Be Giving More Attention to Arrests Than to Prosecution

By RICHARD L. STROUT
*Staff Correspondent*
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Staggering economic burdens placed on the taxpayer by crime in the United States are discussed by the Hoover Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement in a report on "The Cost of Crime" issued today. It is stated to be the first detailed study of the subject ever prepared.

Huge and appalling wastes imposed annually by the criminal and his activities on the nation are recorded by the commission and its staff of consultants, showing that the average year sees millions of dollars, and perhaps billions, devoted to the fight against lawlessness or in losses flowing from such lawlessness.

No final lump sum is given as the ultimate balance sheet of the nation's crime bill. However, the report presents such items as $350,000,000 spent annually in the machinery of criminal justice; $300,000,000 as the loss of productive labor of criminals and law enforcement officers; $106,000,000 as insurance against crime; $10,000,000 spent annually in big cities for private protective services, guards, watchmen, detectives and the like.

The report states that approximately $3,900,000 is spent annually on the one item of "armored-car service" for the transportation of money and valuables through the racketeer-infested big cities.

**Correlated Issues Scanned**

The commission's report is devoted steadfastly to the question of the economic importance of crime, but in the course of the long study, which runs all told to 657 pages, a number of correlated subjects are brought in. For example, two-thirds of the Federal Government's criminal law administration costs, or $34,000,000 annually, is "chargeable to the enforcement of prohibition."

Recommendations are also made by the commission based on revelations in the present statistical studies, that greater attention be given to parole and probation, rather than imprisonment, in the treatment of criminals; that the economic burden imposed on citizens serving as witnesses or jurors in criminal trials be reduced by more efficient court procedure; that more statistics on various fields touched on in the present report be gathered hereafter, and that, in particular, "nation-wide thorough and scientific studies of racketeering and organized extortion and of commercialized fraud should be made."

Regarding so-called racketeering, the commissioners state that funds and time were not available to undertake this study by their own agents. They also point out that the comparative study of municipal costs of criminal justice, involving 300 of the 365 cities of the nation over 25,000 in population, and included in the report, is not complete, and they urge that it be finished and extended by some other agency.

**Precise Figures Unnecessary**

"The findings of the consultants," the commissioners state in their seven-page statement, which precedes the lengthy studies of their experts, "thus strikingly confirm the accuracy of the general belief that crime imposes a tremendous economic burden on the community. The total amount of the economic loss to this country traceable to the criminal and his activities is, for reasons which are fully set forth in the report which follows, impossible of precise determination; but the data which are available show, and show conclusively, that the economic damage which results from crime is most serious.

"It should not require the dramatic effect of some lump-sum total figure to emphasize the importance and necessity, from a purely economic standpoint, of dealing adequately with the problem of preventing crime and controlling the criminal."

More important even than the costs of crime, as revealed in the report, the commission sees the possibility of using the assembled figures as an index by which to measure the varying degrees of efficiency in the law-enforcing personnel of the various cities and states. Pages of statistics are offered contrasting the respective costs of the police forces of the big cities of the country, their penal institutions, and the per capita costs to taxpayers.

"It is much more important," the commission states at one point, "from an economic standpoint to increase the efficiency of the administration of criminal justice than to decrease its cost."

True economy in administering the law, it continues, may well require material increase of expenditures. To this connection, the commission cites specifically that at present the cities appear to be spending too little for the prosecution of criminals in contrast to the sums aid for catching them, through police forces.

In the commission's own brief preliminary statement, it quotes and

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## Paris Denies Taking Gold From London

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### Strained Relations Caused by Monetary Exchange

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## Flow Held Due to Natural Trade Move

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
*Staff Correspondent*
*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, Aug. 21—France, it is said, has never imported British gold. It is Britain which has exported its gold to France. This whole problem of gold is much misunderstood and has made the relations of France and Britain somewhat strained. The British have accused the French of draining the Bank of England deliberately, apparently with the double purpose of exercising political pressure and weakening London as a money market, while French newspapers have retaliated, often indiscreetly, so that national feeling has arisen between the two countries.

Such, at least, is the French contention. Officially it is altogether denied that France has taken any action to bring about an influx of gold, either with the object of ruining England, or exercising financial coercion. It is affirmed that Britain itself laid down the monetary laws which have operated naturally.

**Lack of Sympathy**

France, by its prosperity and by the superior stability of its present currency, has undoubtedly attracted gold, but it can hardly be blamed for its relative prosperity, it is pointed out. In fact French experts for some time have expressed the view that the accumulation of gold may bring embarrassment. It tends to send up prices at home and consequently weakens its competitive power in foreign countries. There exists an ascertainable "capacity to receive," and this capacity appears to have been reached in France.

It is true that, owing to British accusations and French recriminations, there have been evidences of some lack of sympathy with the British position. Nothing could be more regrettable in Europe at this time than unhappy Franco-British relations. The two countries are already in some opposition on matters of policy, so much so that it has become desirable for publicists who do not approve of the French policy, nevertheless to devote their energies to explaining it. It would be unfortunate for the belief to arise that

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## Older Woman Preferable in Industry, According to Illinois Bureau Report

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—There is no age limit for the woman in manufacturing industry, so long as she possesses capability and fitness, and in many respects the older woman has many advantages over the younger one in getting and keeping a position. This is what the women's bureau of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association found in a survey reported today on the opportunities for older women in industry in Illinois.

The older woman is an important factor in the industrial world, in fact it is to her that the best jobs are available, Miss Anne Heinrichson, director of the bureau, said in her report. She continued: "Where the qualities of judgment, attention to detail, sustained perseverance and patience are essential, the older woman has all the advantage. Where extreme nimbleness of fingers and speed are required, the younger woman has the better opportunity.

"More than two-thirds of the applicants for jobs in factories are young girls, but of the older women who apply a higher percentage are accepted. The young girl is refused more jobs, gets more jobs and holds them a shorter time than the older woman."

Employers expressed most emphatic opinions on the matter of appearance, according to the report, declaring elaborate or expensive dressing had kept more women out of jobs than a lack of good clothes. Good dressing, in final analysis, they said, is based on neatness and suitability, and should be augmented by careful grooming.

The survey was based on reports submitted by firms employing more than half the women in Illinois industry.

# INDIA TO REPLY TO ALLEGATIONS MADE BY GANDHI

## Viceroy's Answer to List Nationalist Breaches of Delhi Pact

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

SIMLA, India, Aug. 21—Hopes that Mahatma Gandhi would ultimately go to London for the Round Table Conference have received a new setback.

Unexpectedly abandoning his official tour in the northeast provinces, the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, is returning to the seat of government to deal with the problems connected with the controversy between the Government and the All-India National Congress.

The seriousness of the situation may be gauged from the fact that the annual tour is one of the most significant obligations of the Viceroy's office, and its sudden interruption this year implies that political developments of a major character must have interfered with the plans of the Government of India.

In political circles here the Viceroy's decision is taken to indicate that the prospects of Mr. Gandhi's attendance at the London conference are now very remote, for it is understood that the Viceroy has returned to the summer capital to make official reply to charges made by Mr. Gandhi that the Government of India has failed to observe the Delhi agreement negotiated last March between Mr. Gandhi and the then Viceroy, Lord Irwin.

In authoritative quarters it is revealed that the Government of India has hitherto held its hand in replying to Congress's allegatons, taking the line that every possible avenue should be left open to enable the Congress to take part in the conference and keep the atmosphere appropriate for a continuance of the good will engendered by the Delhi agreement.

Now, however, in consequence of the publication of numerous statements by Mr. Gandhi, the Government has decided to make reply. A point-by-point answer will be made by the Viceroy in a statement which it is claimed will "be a complete exposure of Congress duplicity."

Mr. Gandhi alleges that the Government of India has broken the pact repressively and demands that the Congress receive status as an intermediary between the people and the Government.

This status the Government cannot possibly concede since it would establish a parallel government in the country by a political group which cannot claim to represent the nation.

The theory of a parallel government has long been a Congress aim, and in the past definite efforts were made by the organization to establish separate courts, educational institutions and other establishments, but these met with scant success.

The Government's reply to this attitude will be revealed in a statement about to be issued, which it is understood will be a scathing indictment of Congress activities in every province.

# LONDON OPINION LINKS DEBT CUT AND TRADE RISE

(Continued from Page 1)

to conduct its business transactions without being so greatly at the mercy of its creditors.

How difficult was the task faced by the Wiggin committee was revealed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor when he was reliably informed that the French and Belgian representatives upon the committee laid down as a condition for their coöperation that war debts and reparations should not be mentioned in the report, and that because of this stipulation extreme circumlocution was necessary.

"The outstanding feature of the report," this informant declared, "was that for the first time the problem of commercial rehabilitation of Germany has been definitely linked to war debts and reparations by so high and respected an authority as the Wiggin committee. It means that for the first time a true picture of the situation must be faced officially.

"It was hardly necessary for Mr. Wiggin to go to Germany to write the report. It stated nothing that leading men in American banking circles have not known and been thinking for many months, but official circles have not dared openly to face the facts.

"There was little doubt that Mr. Wiggin knew before the report was written what the official attitude of Washington would be. He also knew, no doubt, that his point of view would find strong support in American banking circles. It is now to be hoped that there will be a courageous facing of the facts by European bankers.

**Scramble for Money Avoided**

"One of the most difficult conditions the committee worked under was to avoid any action that might precipitate a scramble between Germany's creditors, each to get as much of his money out the Reich as possible. If the situation is to be met in a sensible business way, Germany must be treated in much the same manner as any banker would treat a private debtor—help him to stand upon his own feet."

In the last analysis the whole question revolves upon whether the United States will reduce the obligations of debtor European nations, if they in turn will reduce the obligations of Germany to them, an officer of one of the largest New York banks declared.

Bankers here also see considerable hope that, in the field of international finance, the insurgents in Congress will be willing to coöperate in affording relief to Germany.

It was stated also that certain Wall Street interests would be very much interested in coöperative congressional action because of the large volume of German short-term obligations held by American banking institutions, amounting to about $300,000,000 in bills of exchange and $145,000,000 more in other commercial credits.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## Revision of Peace Pacts Put to Fore by Borah

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 21 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah, commenting on the Wiggin report, said he was willing to consider cancellation of war debts, but not until Europe "is released from the thralldom of the peace treaties and armaments which they bring about."

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee said any cancellation of international debts must be accompanied by a "real program of rebuilding Europe economically and politically." Otherwise, he declared, the peoples of Europe would not benefit, nor would American farmers and manufacturers who desire the reopening of foreign markets.

In a statement, Senator Borah said:

"I am perfectly willing to consider the cancellation of our war debts, but it must be in connection with and as a part of a real program of rebuilding Europe economically and politically.

"So long as the peace treaties remain unrevised, Europe will continue to arm to the teeth, and so long as she continues to arm there can be no economic recovery."

## *Radio Tonight*

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 "Old Man Sunshine and Bozo."
6:30 Announcements; pianist; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:30 Whiting's program.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Kodak Week-End Program; Countess Olga Albani, soprano; Men About Town Quartet; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air; film, vaudeville and radio stars; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Musical Travelogue.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 Ranny Weeks's Serenade.
5:30 "Uncle Art's Hayseed Orchestry."
5:45 Agricultural markets; talk.
5:55 Organ Interlude.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Blue Ridge Ramblers.
6:30 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not": Robert Ripley.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra.
8:30 Home Circle Talk.
8:45 Boarding House skit.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Orchestra, Giuseppe Creatore, conductor.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Waves of Melody.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review; temperature.
11:15 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount Organ, Harry Foisey.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Boston Market Program.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 "Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 "Program Builders."
6:30 "Moore and Bowe."
6:45 Two pianos and soloist.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Pitts Harmony Monarchs.
7:30 CBS, Colt program.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor.
9:00 CBS, Liberty Hour sketches; music.
9:45 CBS, The Boswell Sisters.
10:00 CBS, Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds quartet; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar."
11:00 "The Merry Minters."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Irving Aaronson's Commanders.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Nocturne; Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 "Twin Tipplers"; instrumental duo.
6:00 Lynn Community program.
6:15 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Bar Harbor musical program.
7:00 Peggy Rais and her guitar.
7:15 Twilight Tunes.
7:30 Cathedral Echoes.
7:45 Bedford Zoo program.
8:00 Milton Program.
8:15 Etchings in Music.
8:45 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
9:15 Time announcement.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:30 p. m.—CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
5:45 CBS, Talk by Edna Wallace Hopper.
6:00 CBS, Earl Carpenter's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Twomey's Irish Pipers.
7:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Riverside Foursome, male quartet.
8:30 Talk; voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugharty and his orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, St. George Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Jack Miles' Orchestra.

## *Tomorrow's Features*

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—Weather; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:10 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WBZA**

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—NBC programs.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh, Fred Hoey, reporter.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

## REVENUE DROPS IN VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 21 (AP)—Mr. Thomas H. Cave, State Treasurer, yesterday reported receipts of the state treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, decreased to $15,232,794.70 from $17,480,709.61 of the previous fiscal year, and disbursements had decreased to $15,788,899.32 from $17,757,263.83 for the same period.

# Industry Sees Need to Modify Terms of the Antitrust Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

produce, to make them want what we have for sale."

Price fixing, he said, is not the ultimate aim of stabilization, but greater stabilization is required in our marketing plans and he believed it could be attained effectively within the prohibitions of existing laws.

But he insisted that business exists for making profits and that if we desire to organize trade and industry to maintain wage scales and to maintain employment it is necessary to permit trades and industry to earn reasonable profits.

"It is highly desirable," he said, "to alleviate human distress and to effect a more equable distribution of material goods. We can do much more in this direction with the agencies we now have and without upsetting the capitalistic principle upon which our business is based. But we must not forget our fundamentals.

"Business exists for making profits. When profits disappear, business likewise disappears. The satisfaction of labor working for an adequate wage, of the consuming public for an adequate supply of goods at reasonable prices, of the investor for a return on his money, of the government for an unimpaired source of tax returns, are all dependent uniformly upon the profitable operation of business.

**The Duty of Management**

"This problem of earning a profit, however, is properly left to the discretion of business management. Consequently, management is in duty bound to apply (natural) scientific thinking and planning in effecting better methods for the stabilizing of business prosperity.

"Every business enterprise is fundamentally a public service undertaking. It can make good and should be allowed to exist only in proportion as it recognizes the public character of the function it is performing.

"One of these functions is that of treating its customers alike, relieving them of the necessity of bargaining, and thus allowing them to exert their full economic strength. Uniformity of prices and of treatment until the time comes when there is reason for a uniform change, with full publicity for the facts, is the course upon which the interests of all can be reconciled—and the only one."

Mr. Abbott emphasized that what is needed is not so much an actual revision of the laws themselves as a more liberal interpretation of them. "Trade agreements," he said, "which have for their purpose the conservation of a product for the best interest of the public or the saving of an industry would not necessarily come under the prohibition of the intent of the framers of the statutes. It is becoming more and more apparent that production in important fields has outgrown many of the rulings under the antitrust laws."

**Shows What Can Be Done**

Practical examples of price stabilization were then offered by Mr. Reed, who declared that it is feasible to maintain stable price for mineral commodities at levels which consumers may regard as fair and reasonable.

The major obstacle to such stabilization is illustrated, he said, by the failure of such operations in the copper industry. The response of production is too long delayed as a result of which prices advance faster than they should and stimulate production more than they should.

"In spite of this factor we do have in the mineral industry," he said, "some examples of steady maintenance of prices, at a fair level. The best example is probably zinc oxide, which is mostly used by manufacturers of paint and rubber. A few important producers maintain enough production capacity to meet temporary increases in demand, and an effective governor is provided through their being so far sighted as not to advance the price when the demand is large.

"The price thus remains at a level where only a large, well-managed plant can operate at a profit and the small temporary producers that are the bane of some other industries have no incentive to enter the business and become a disturbing factor.

"Their customers are pleased, for their major concern is to insure that their competitors do not buy supplies at lower prices than they do, rather than to buy cheaply themselves, and with the price of their raw material stabilized they can devote their attention to their proper business, their manufacturing and selling costs."

As other successful examples Mr. Reed cited the sulphur, aluminum and nickel industries and concluded that where natural conditions permit it is perfectly feasible to maintain a stable price for mineral commodities at a level which consumers regard as fair and reasonable.

**Public Opinion Insufficient**

Public opinion is not, in itself, a sufficient safeguard against war and national violence, Prof. G. M. Stratton of the University of California held at the round table on social psychology of international conduct.

Pointing out that public opinion tends to be even less moderate than governments in times of stress when war is threatened, he declared that those who see in public opinion a sufficient safeguard against war show their ignorance of history and human nature. In undemocratic countries the Government may even lag behind public opinion, he said.

"Public opinion is not enough," he went on. "It needs tools and institutional helps and safeguards. Public opinion that is unwilling to take the practical steps needed by a world of law and order is mere vaporing and sentimentality."

He held the beginnings of such institutional helps lie in the Pact of Paris, the World Court and the League of Nations, but that peace depends on much greater subordination of public opinion to them as well as strengthening of them.

Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, speaking at the round table on international problems of commercial and financial policy, favored extended open market operations on the part of the Federal Reserve Banks.

"Opinion in Europe is unanimous," he said, "that the Federal Reserve missed a great opportunity to bring about business recovery." He pointed out that the small borrowings of member banks at the present time favored lower rates of interest on loans to encourage borrowing.

Mr. Rorty disagreed with Professor Viner. He held that the real shortage today is lack of confidence and not of credit.

**No Clash Expected**

The possibility of a clash between the capitalist and Communist systems in the future occupied the special general conference last night. Prof. Calvin B. Hoover, of Duke University, although pointing out the fundamental differences between the two systems, saw no reason why these differences must of necessity lead to conflict.

"If the capitalistic system," he said, "can maintain a wage level superior to that of Communism, if our system can offer the worker economic security, if capitalist countries can compose the economic and political differences among themselves, there is a chance for peace between the two worlds. And none of these things are impossible."

Two professional lobbyists defended the practice of lobbying at the round table on the future of democracy today. Both denied they ever used threats or in any way attempted to influence congressmen. Their only aims, they said, were to stir up public opinion in the home districts and to publish tabulated reports of referendums taken in different sections of the country.

Often, they stated, congressmen came to them for information. The speakers were Col. T. C. Barber, vice-president of the Washington (D. C.) Chamber of Commerce, and Miss Elizabeth Eastman of the Women's Federated Council.

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard, leader of the conference, was somewhat skeptical of the disinterestedness of lobbyists, and pointed out that lobbies have a great and increasing importance in the American political system.

He said the general public has little power in the determination of specific policy which, under the existing system, is left to the politicians and special interest groups. He said American democratic institutions are partly oligarchic and are controlled by small oligarchic groups.

He pointed out, however, that capitalism is today, due to the economic depression, on trial. And in this Mr. C. M. Rorty, defender of the capitalist system during the last two weeks here, was agreed.

Either a continuance or a recurrence of the present depression, he warned, is a more serious matter than such depressions have ever been before to capitalism. If capitalism fails to solve its problem, the threat of Communism will be serious indeed. Particularly, he said, capitalism cannot afford to allow Germany to slip into the abyss, nor permit the problem of unemployment to remain unsolved.

Professor Hoover said the great advantage resulting from the authoritatively regulated economy of Russia is not the ability to carry on long-range planning, but the ability to prevent jams in distribution and marketing. The authoritatively regulated economy of the Soviet Union "has succeeded in casting out the twin devils of deficiency of purchasing power and unemployment," he asserted.

Internationalism is one of the most fundamental tenets of Communism, in direct contradiction to either capitalism or Fascism, Professor Hoover declared. He said the nationalism of Fascism is obvious and defined Fascism as "only another form of capitalism," and "a defense mechanism of capitalism when confronted by the possibility of economic and political chaos or when in danger of being superseded by Communism."

**See Cause of Possible Trouble**

This statement of Professor Hoover's that internationalism is a basic tenet of Communism, aroused considerable comment during the discussion period which followed his formal remarks. Several were inclined to assume that it meant inevitable conflict between the expansive tendencies of Communism which result and the defensive tendencies of Capitalism.

He admitted the tendency would undoubtedly continue to antagonize the capitalistic nations for some time to come, but felt that eventually some basis for understanding might be worked out between them. In this respect he pointed out that the leaders of the Soviet Government are apparently convinced that capitalist society is planning and intending an attack on Russia. If the fear of this attack can be removed, he thought Russia might be more inclined to abandon its world policy.

Mr. Rorty, in defending the capitalist system against Professor Hoover's attack, admitted it has a very hard job before it at this moment, but felt that failure of the system to meet the situation would come rather from failure of the public to keep up with its complexities rather than from any intrinsic weakness.

Questioners at the conference aimed their shafts at defenders of Fascism as well as Capitalism and Communism. Dr. Luigi Villari, Italian historian, took up the defense of the system against accusations of suppression of free speech and the press, pointing out that, although the Government does control public utterances, it is, in so doing, following the methods which were practiced in Italy by previous régimes. He felt they were warranted by the situation. He felt that proper control of press and public speech permits a sounder expression to popular opinion than freedom when it is practiced as is the case in this country, where the press, he said, is in the hands of a few and expresses the selfish aims of those few.

If there is to be an economic plan there first must be a recognition of international relations, Mr. Paul Pearsons of Barron's Weekly, declared. What will happen, he said, depends on international finance and no improvement can be expected here without a reconsideration of the whole situation. We cannot explain such a fall in commodity prices as has been experienced in any terms other than international finance which has been depressed by the world debt problem he added.

## Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Magnolia: Three one-act plays, direction Louis P. Scott, Magnolia School of the Little Theatre, North Shore Inn, 8:30.

American Legion Convention: Band and drum corps contest, Stephens Field, 5 to 7; motion pictures, Old Colony Theater, 7:30; grand convention ball and vaudeville acts, Memorial Building and State Armory, 8; "40 & 8" street parade and illumination, followed by program, Old Colony Theater, 10:15.

Knights of Pythias Convention, Boston division: Charity benefit ball, South State Armory, Irvington Street, 8.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Treasure Chest of India," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

American Legion Convention: State band and drum corps contest, Stephens Field, 3; convention meeting, Memorial Building, 9:30; parade, and Grande Cheminot meeting, 3.

Knights of Pythias Convention, Cambridge division: Reveille, 5:30; break camp, 6.

Lynn Historical Society: Open house and museum, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

Field and Forest Club: Meet Rowes Wharf, 8:30, for ferry connecting with Lynn train, for afternoon walk.

**Art Exhibitions**

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate north to east winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, except possible rain in the extreme south portions; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Saturday with probably rain on the coast; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest winds and partly overcast weather over the north and central portions and mostly overcast weather with rain over the extreme south portion tonight and Saturday.

**Official Temperatures**

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | 8 a.m. Aug.21 | Max. Aug.20 | | 8 a.m. Aug.21 | Max. Aug.20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 74 | 78 | Nantucket | 68 | 74 |
| Bismarck | 64 | 88 | New Orleans | 74 | 88 |
| Boston | 65 | 77 | New York | 68 | 80 |
| Buffalo | 64 | 78 | Norfolk, Va. | 68 | 84 |
| Calgary | 50 | | North Platte | 68 | 90 |
| Charleston | 80 | 90 | Philadelphia | 70 | 78 |
| Chicago | 68 | 76 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 78 | 104 |
| Cincinnati | 66 | 72 | Pittsburgh | 64 | 74 |
| Denver | 62 | 86 | Portland, Me. | 62 | 76 |
| Eastport, Me. | 58 | 72 | Raleigh | 68 | 80 |
| Hatteras | 78 | 84 | St. Louis | 62 | 80 |
| Helena, Mont. | 50 | 92 | St. Paul | 64 | 82 |
| Huron, S. D. | 66 | 90 | Salt Lake City | 76 | 96 |
| Jacksonville | 78 | 92 | San Francisco | 52 | 64 |
| Kansas City | 64 | 80 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 56 | 82 |
| Key West | 84 | 90 | Seattle | 58 | 78 |
| Los Angeles | 66 | 84 | Tampa | 84 | 90 |
| Memphis | 68 | 82 | Washington | 62 | 74 |
| Miami, Fla. | 82 | 90 | Wichita, Kan. | 62 | 88 |
| Montreal | 64 | 76 | Williston, N.D. | 70 | 96 |

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday 6:31 p. m., Saturday 7:15 a. m.

Height of tides 9.5 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:06 p. m.

Satins Shine As Fall Leaders
$16.75
Jacket Suits in Contrasts of Black and White, Beige and Black, Black and Eggshell and New Silhouette Dresses.
Cherry & Webb Co.
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.
VISIT Our New GROCERY STORE
Palmer Street Floor

The Bon Marché
LOWELL, MASS.
Special!!
$3.50 Part Wool Plaid Blankets $2.39 Pair
Size 66x80
—sateen bound plaid blankets in rose, blue, green, gold, orchid or tan.
100% Wool Filled Puffs $3.95 each
A $5.00 Value
Size 72x76—in rose, blue, gold, green or orchid. Printed sateen centers and with lustrous plain sateen borders and backs. Made by "Palmer." A $5 value.

# HOOVER INVITES GROUP OF 60 TO ADVISE GIFFORD

(Continued from Page 1)

Work, Mr. J. Herbert Case, president of the Association of Community Chests, Mr. William J. Ellis, president, Association of Welfare Officials, Mrs. John M. Glenn, president, Family Welfare Association of America, the Rev. Dr. John R. Mott, president, Y. M. C. A., and Mrs. John F. Sippel, president, National Federation of Women's Clubs.

Other members, covering certain regions, will be asked to join the committee, the White House said. The active heads of Mr. Croxton's staff will also be added to the list, it was stated.

**The List Thus Far**

Those so far asked by the President to serve are as follows: Mr. R. H. Aishton, president, American Railway Association; Mr. Rufus Abbott, Chicago, Ill; Mr. Baruch; Mr. Bookman; Mr. Baker; Mr. Reese Blizzard, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Mr. Case; Mr. Martin H. Carmody, Supreme Knight, Knights of Columbus; Mr. Couch; Mr. Croxton; Mr. James C. Drain, Past Commander, American Legion; Mr. E. D. Duffield, Newark, N. J.; Mr. Pierre du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. Edgerton; Mr. William J. Ellis, president, Association of Welfare Officials; Mr. Milton E. Esberg, San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. George Eastman, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Warren C. Fairbanks, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. Harold Fabian, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mr. Fred Fisher, Detroit, Mich; Mr. Homer Ferguson, Newport News, Va.; Mrs. Glenn, Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, Montclair, N. J.; Mr. Green; Mr. C. E. Grunsky, president, American Engineering Council; Mr. Hurley; Mr. Johnston; Mr. H. C. Knight, president, New England Council; Mr. H. G. Lloyd, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Alexander H. Legge, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. J. F. Lucey, Dallas, Texas; Mr. Alvan Macauley, president, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Samuel Mather, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Wesley C. Mitchell, director, National Bureau of Economic Research; the Rev. Dr. Mott; Mr. Charles Nagle, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Cleveland Newton, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.; Judge John Barton Payne, chairman, American Red Cross; Mr. Frank R. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Penna.; Mr. William C. Proctor, Cincinnati, Ohio; Col. Raymond Robins, Florida; Mr. Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mr. John D. Ryan, New York; Mr. Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Sippel, Rabbi A. H. Silver, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. George Sloan, president, American Textile Institute, Tennessee; Mr. Matthew Sloan, president, National Electric Light Association, New York; Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Mr. L. J. Taber, master, National Grange; Mr. Walter Teagle, New York City; Mr. Myron C. Taylor, New York City; Mr. George Vincent, Greenwich, Conn.; Mr. Daniel Willard, Baltimore, Md.; Col. Arthur Woods, New York City; Mr. Matthew Woll, Mr. William Allen White, Kansas; Mr. Oscar Wells, Birmingham, Ala.

**Reed Criticises Pinchot Letter**

The demand for an early special session of Congress to enact unemployment relief legislation made upon President Hoover yesterday by Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, in an open letter, was answered today by Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, in a statement from his vacation address in northern Michigan. Senator Reed maintained that the Governor's views did not "express the idea of the people of Pennsylvania."

He denied Governor Pinchot's assertion that Pennsylvania communities would not be able to take care of their needy this winter, asserting that "we can handle our local affairs for ourselves better than Washington can handle them for us."

"We do not ask subsidies from the Federal Treasury," Mr. Reed asserted, "if for no other reason than that we have discovered by sad experience that whenever that sort of thing begins, Pennsylvania has to pay more in new taxation than it gets back from Washington in subsidies. We are convinced that at the present moment the National Government is doing about all that it can in new construction work to give employment throughout the country. Even if new national appropriations for construction were made now, the unemployment situation would not begin to feel the effect until long after next winter has passed.

"The whole country knows the severity of this depression. It is our greatest crisis since the World War. Each of us owes a clear duty to do his best to mitigate and end it. The governors of the several states and the local authorities under them should not and must not evade their responsibilities.

"Why should they be sending appeals to a harrassed President to do for them what they ought to be doing for themselves? Pennsylvania is solvent, her credit is perfect, and she is just as well able to raise the money to help her unemployed as she is to bear her share of a federal fund for that purpose.

"Finding work for people who need it is a local problem. Our neighbors who want work are entitled to our help, not as a charity but in common justice. We cannot shove off the responsibility onto President Hoover. It seems to me that the very self-respect of the individual states is at stake. We must face our own probelm, tackle our own tasks, care for our own people, and leave Washington to cope with the work that properly belongs to it."

## Wooster to Direct Employment Group

Appointment of Dr. Harvey A. Wooster, head of the economics department of Oberlin College, to direct the work of the special Commission on Employment Stabilization in Massachusetts was announced yesterday by Mr. Stanley King, chairman. The commission was authorized by the last Legislature.

The commission's studies will be directed toward the prevention of future depressions. Several meetings have already been held in preparation for a report to be filed with the Legislature by Dec. 1.

Another appointee is Miss Mary La Dame, executive secretary of the State Advisory Council on Employment Problems in New York, who will make a study of Massachusetts' public employment offices.

## EMPLOYEES' ABSENCES CURTAILED IN BOSTON

Boston city employees, who desire to attend conventions, must use their vacation period, beginning next year, according to an order issued by Mayor Curley to all department heads yesterday.

Though Mayor Curley sees no objection to city employees attending conventions during vacations, he holds there is injustice in allowing employees to receive leaves of absence in addition to their vacations.

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# DERRICKS IDLE AS DOLLAR RATE EBBS AND FLOWS

## Gov. W. H. Murray Expects Operators to Agree to Terms

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 21 (AP)—The first major increase in the price of mid-continent crude oil since the Oklahoma and Texas shutdowns were made effective came today when the Texas Company posted a top price of 70 cents a barrel for high gravity Oklahoma oil.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 20 (AP)—A prediction that dollar oil may be flowing from some of the derricks in the Oklahoma City field before many hours came yesterday as the result of the Oklahoma-Texas program of higher prices, or no crude from flush areas.

While east Texas production was under surveillance of national guardsmen, Mr. Cicero L. Murray, cousin of Gov. William H. Murray, predicted the opening of wells soon to buyers offering $1 a barrel.

After a conference with oil men, Governor Murray said four out of five were willing to pay the $1 scale he would exact in return for opening wells, and that if Oklahoma City field companies will agree to prorate and pay the price, he believes "a plan can be worked out so they can run day and night." He said there would be no compromise on price.

Mr. R. S. Ellison, president of the Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Company, is quoted as saying that crude price increases are certain "if Governor Murray and Sterling continue to adhere to their programs."

In east Texas the market for stored oil apparently took on new possibilities with news that a Shell company purchasing agent is active and reports of other similar action. At Austin figures in the office of Mr. R. D. Parker, chief of the oil and gas division of the Texas Railroad Commission, show that retail gasoline prices usually rise one cent a gallon with every 20 per cent boost in crude rates.

## PITTSFIELD TAXES INCREASED BY $5.20

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21—An increase of $5.20 in the tax rate, making it $37.20 a thousand, was announced by the assessors last night. The increase was made despite addition of $1,000,000 in new valuations during the year.

Construction of a million-dollar high school and larger public welfare expenditures necessitated the tax rate advance.

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# WASTE DEALERS OPPOSE FREIGHT RATE INCREASE

## New England Industry Held Unable to Stand Any Rise

Waste materials, an important New England industry, was represented at the hearing on the proposed freight rate increase before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington by the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., and the Waste Paper Institute. The hearing ended yesterday.

According to leading Boston dealers, who are members of these associations, the industry cannot stand an increase in rates. Neither would the carriers benefit, they say, because it would result in diverting traffic to competing forms of transportation. Consuming districts are largely localized, and there are very few paper mills, rubber reclaiming plants, or iron and steel-consuming districts in the South or West, necessitating the movement of the bulk of the traffic to consuming districts in official classification territory.

Distinction was shown between waste materials and manufactured products, to illustrate the impossibility of passing on to the ultimate consumer any freight increase. Prices for scrap rubber and scrap metals are affected by the market price for the raw material, it is pointed out. The trade also invites attention to the fact that in marketing a manufactured product, the retail price is higher than the wholesale price at the point of manufacture. In the case of scrap metals or other waste materials, the highest price that could be secured is the ruling price at refinery or consuming point, from which is to be deducted the freight, collection, and grading costs, which materially reduce the price for small quantities paid to the small dealer or collector.

A percentage increase in freight rates would penalize the long-haul traffic according to testimony submitted to the I. C. C. and to illustrate, it was shown that an increase in rates on scrap iron from Raleigh, N. C., to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Penna., districts would bring the freight charges higher than the ruling price for heavy melting steel in those districts.

An Ohio dealer in rags and waste paper states that in 1920 he was buying 50 per cent of his tonnage in New York and eastern Pennsylvania, but was now buying nothing there because the existing freight rates prevented shipment under present market conditions. A Chicago paper stock shipper reported that shipments are being handled by truck from Chicago to Kalamazoo and Plainwell, Mich., a distance of 141 miles, and pick-up and delivery service is given at a rate of 3 cents under the rail rate.

It is estimated that it costs from $5 to $6 a ton to collect, grade, clean and pack waste paper and the cost of preparation of scrap iron is estimated at from $3 to $3.50 a ton. These figures do not include any payment that the grader or yard man has to make in order to get the material.

## WESTFIELD ADOPTS ZONING ORDINANCE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21—Final approval was given a comprehensive zoning ordinance by the City Council last night, assuring future development of the city along planned lines. The new ordinance replaces makeshift zoning laws in force here for several years.

Elaborate maps were prepared by Mr. Maynard O. Saunders, Springfield planning engineer, who served as consultant in drafting the rules. The ordinance was initiated last fall with the appointment of a special council committee.

## BINGHAM FORECASTS PHILIPPINE FREEDOM

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Aug. 21 (AP)—Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut yesterday prophesied victory for a bill for Philippine independence if introduced at the next session of Congress, although expressing his determination to oppose it. He made this statement in a speech at the opening of the state convention of the American Legion. The movement, he charged, was pushed by interests in the West, the products of which are in competition with those of the islands.

He also expressed himself as opposed to further veterans' loans. One of the greatest causes of the depression at this time, he said, was fear that ex-service men would look to the next Congress for a bill authorizing payment of the adjusted compensation certificates in full without interest.

## Lawrence Gets 1932 Legion Convention

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—Mr. John A. Elden of Cleveland, Ohio, retiring commander of the Ohio department, in an address today before the thirteenth convention of the Massachusetts Department, American Legion assembled here, arraigned those who criticized the activity of the Legion in behalf of the adjusted compensation certificate. He reminded the convention that at the close of the World War the Government gave back to the railroads all their property and, in addition, a compensation bonus.

The convention voted to hold its 1932 meeting in Lawrence after hearing invitations extended by Mayor Michael A. Landers of that city and the Rev. James A. MacDonald, chaplain of the Lawrence post.

Mr. Bert Hyland of Vermont, national vice-commander of the Legion, assailed the recent report of Dr. Henry Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation, which he said characterized the legionnaires and members of the Grand Army of the Republic as "political colonels." He urged the department to send able delegates to the forthcoming convention at Detroit, which, he said, would be called upon to deal with many important problems.

Three candidates for state commander were nominated today. They are: Vice-Commander Charles T. Flynn of Fitchburg; Vice-Commander Stephen C. Garrity of Lowell, and Past Vice-Commander Julius Haller of Needham.

Representative Edith N. Rogers (R.) of Lowell reporting on her recent visits to 39 veterans' hospitals in the South and West, said she was pleased with the efficiency of the institutions and that the veterans were well cared for.

## Textiles Increase Labor 4.6 Per Cent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21—The increase of activities in all branches of the textile group, with the exception of cottons, and the settlement of two strikes in woolen and silk plants, resulted in a 4.6 per cent increase of employment in the combined textile industries during July as compared with June. This advance is shown in a report to the State Commissioner of Labor from 219 selected manufacturing plants in this State.

The combined 219 industries, however, showed a decrease of 1.89 per cent in employment compared with June, according to the report, and gains made in the jewelry and textile groups were offset by decreases in the metal trades, rubber and miscellaneous groups. Many of these decreases were caused by vacation schedules, the report said, but of all the groups thus affected, the rubber group was the greatest.

Industries showing an increase in employment during July, as compared with June, were the jewelry with 1.3 per cent and the combined textile group with 35.1 per cent. Those in which a decrease was reported were the metal trades with 2.6 per cent, rubber and rubber goods, 47.5 per cent and miscellaneous industries 5.1 per cent. Though there was an increase of 13.8 per cent in building construction, bridge, sewer and road building showed a decline of 12.9 per cent, making total falling off .86 per cent.

## NAVY TO CONSTRUCT DIESEL ELECTRIC TUG

Construction of a Diesel electric harbor tug at the Charlestown Navy Yard has been authorized by the Navy Department at Washington, according to word received by Rear Admiral Louis McC. Nulton, commandant, from Washington. The tug is expected to be sent to New London, after completion, for duty in connection with the submarine base there, it is understood. The vessel is to be of steel, 110.6 feet long, with a 24-foot beam.

The hull will be electrically welded, rather than riveted, and the single propellor will be driven by a Diesel electric plant with two generators. Plans are to be prepared at the yard, and it is expected to be some months before the keel is laid. It is the first craft of its type to be built at the yard.

## Gladioli Exhibit To Open Aug. 22

The annual exhibition of gladioli, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, opens in Horticultural Hall, Boston, tomorrow at 2 p. m., remaining open until 10 p. m. and will again be open Sunday afternoon and evening.

The cultivation of the gladiolus in New England has made gains in the last 10 years. Many of the now famous varieties to be found in commercial use in various parts of the United States were originated by New England growers. There will be many examples on display of the type evolved to do away with the several inches at the top of the stalk of "buds that never bloom" and many variations of color.

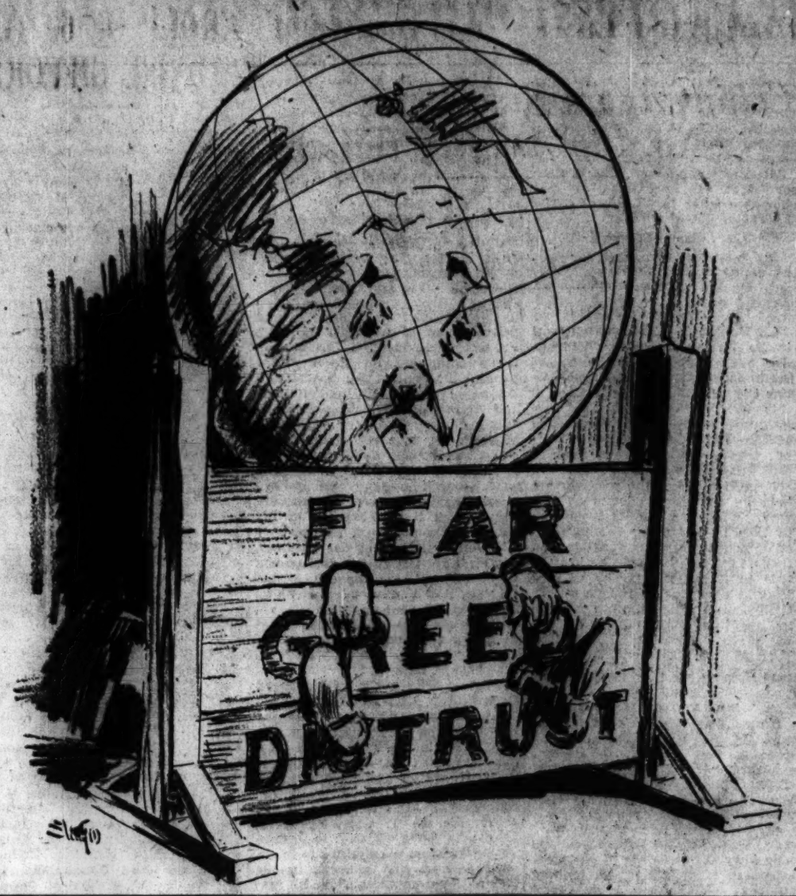
Nor are domestic flowers alone included in the exhibit. Many growers have imported specimens from Australia, Scotland, Holland and Canada, and will demonstrate the results of hybridization.

Prizes are offered by the American Gladiolus Society, the Horticultural Society and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. Admision is free to the public. There will also be many entries of other seasonal flowers.

## BRAZIL TRADES COFFEE FOR AMERICAN WHEAT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—An agreement was signed today between the Brazilian Government and the Federal Grain Stabilization Corporation for the exchange of 1,050,000 bags of coffee for 25,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat.

## *Isn't It About Time to Release Him?*




# RAILWAY BOND VALUES LINKED IN RATES CASE

(Continued from Page 1)

by competition along water routes, over the paved highways and from the air. Statistics show that the interest return diminished to only 3.54 per cent in 1930. On the basis of the return for the first four months of 1931, the figure for the year will drop to 2.61 per cent, according to Mr. George H. E. Smith, political economist of the Detroit Institute.

"With a big chunk of the railroad's income dollar going for wages and taxes, they have virtually but two avenues in which to turn to reduce expenses," Mr. Phil S. Hanna of the Wall Street Journal said. "There seems but small hope of a reduction in taxes sufficient to cut any figure. As to the chance of a cut in wages, I seriously doubt if the railroad union leaders would risk their jobs on such a proposal, even if they believed such action would help to keep the railroads in business and in turn perpetuate their jobs.

"Let us say that some wizard found a way to reduce costs to where railroads could compete item for item with motortrucks; that passenger rates could be lowered to a par with private automobile costs per mile. Would this stem the tide of truck competition and replenish rail revenues sufficiently to keep railway bonds in the approved category?

"Frankly, I do not think so. The shipping and traveling public has had its appetite whetted for the flexibility afforded by highway transportation with its attendant low direct costs. As proved by truck sales, the desire for free, inexpensive and unfettered transportation is growing by leaps and bounds.

"One of the most potent factors in the truck and passenger situation is the feeling of every shipper that he is independent. He says to himself, 'I can ship pigs with milk cans if I wish; I can crate eggs or not. I can move whenever fancy or business dictates—in short, as a shipper I do everything that the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission forbid me to do.'

"A question whether railroad properties, as now constituted, even with an elaborate system of motortruck pick-up or store-door delivery, will suffice to stem the tide of demand for individual truck service, except for long-distance hauls. With their higher overhead costs and union labor rates, there is no hope for the railroads in the straight trucking service which might be established as a subsidiary to rail services.

"As an approach toward a solution, the railroads could first eliminate expensive passenger trains on day runs and short runs; the rail capacity gained could be devoted to building up fast, long-haul service, such as is given the Ford Motor Company. The Dearborn motor car manufacturer ships a trainload of parts from Detroit to Long Beach, Calif., every night, and the Union Pacific guarantees six-day delivery. It ships other trainloads similarly to other branch assembly plants.

"This, to my notion, is a kind of traffic which could be further developed. By omitting service from which the public is surely being weaned there would be a resultant speeding up of the handling of gravel, stone, coal, cement, structural steel, etc., which constitutes something like 60 per cent of total freight handled, and these commodities, if moved faster, could command a higher rate."

## I. C. C. Closes Hearings Of Eastern Shippers On Proposed Rate Increase

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Hearings of the eastern shippers' views of the effect of the proposed 15 per cent increase in railroad freight rates, before the Interstate Commerce Commission here, were brought to a close yesterday, with southern coal operators, northeastern lumber dealers and traveling salesmen of New York adding their protests to any boost.

During the 10 days of hearings in Washington, opposition to an increase has been general among the witnesses representing large shippers of a variety of commodities, including farm products, cement, coal, steel, chemicals and paper. While conceding that the railroads are in dire straits and need additional revenue, the shippers have pointed out that this is the case with many businesses which would suffer even more if they were compelled to pay higher freight charges.

The railroads, presenting their case in July, estimated that a 15-per-cent horizontal increase would give them an additional net revenue of $400,000,000. Witnesses during the last 10 days, on the other hand, have been practically unanimous in the opinion that the rate increase would not yield any additional revenue because it would divert traffic to truck and waterway transportation. They have almost all analyzed the carriers' need as one of increased business, not higher tolls. One witness went so far as to suggest that results more beneficial to the carriers might be had if the railroads would decrease their rates to correspond to the falling prices of commodities.

## Town Confirms Act of 90 Years Ago

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21—An act of this community 90 years ago, at that time legally unconfirmed was upheld last night by the city council when it granted authority to Mayor Louis L. Keefe to execute and deliver a quit-claim deed to city-owned property to the family which has occupied the property for years.

The city property committee reported that in 1842 Westfield voted to relinquish to all religious societies the town property rights in land occupied by their meeting houses.

The property in question in 1931, was the site of the Central Baptist Church in 1842. In the years it passed through successive ownerships until now it is the site of a store, although it has always been legally city property. On petition of the store owners, the council has confirmed their title.

# Paris Denies Taking Gold From London

* * *

## Strained Relations Caused by Monetary Exchange

* * *

## Flow Held Due to Natural Trade Move

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

France is in any way author of the British financial troubles.

Unfortunately, very few persons outside the ranks of specialists are acquainted with the mechanism of monetary exchanges. A correspondent of the Journal des Bests Débats, M. Jean Emery, has endeavored to state the case simply, and following his example but briefly, it may here be recalled that when two countries have stable currency, settlements are normally effected by means of bills of exchange. There are payments between Paris and London without transference of precious metal.

Omitting such factors as the discount rate, it may be said that if in ordinary trading operations the French have an equal amount of credits on London, as the British have credits on Paris, the pound will be at par in relation to the franc. But if the balance is displaced in favor of the French, the pound will fall slightly in relation to the franc. What is called the "gold point" is fixed at 123 francs, 89 centimes to the pound.

Should the pound fall under this figure, the British debtor finds it profitable to pay the French creditor in gold, instead of paper. When gold is exported, there are transportation expenses, but these may be offset by depreciation of paper. It becomes advantageous to effect settlements in gold whenever the pound falls below the gold point.

From the viewpoint of the French trader it is a matter of indifference whether the settlement is in gold or paper, for his credits are expressed in French banknotes, but from the viewpoint of the British debtor there is a gain in shipping gold if the pound is below the gold point.

**A Commercial Movement**

Although this is an exceedingly simplified exposition of a complicated subject, it serves to indicate that the flow of gold from England to France has been largely a result of the commercial law of supply and demand. The British themselves established the right of exchanging banknotes for gold in order to make payments to foreign countries, and it is affirmed that the Bank of France has always acted loyally in accordance with these banking rules.

If the exodus of gold is to cease, as it now appears to be doing, it is necessary to keep the pound above 123.89 francs. This demands suitable technical conditions, and also sound psychological conditions. The French, in their own experience, have found confidence more important even than technique, and it is trusted that measures now being taken by the British Government will restore a balance.

It is recalled how quickly M. Raymond Poincaré, by a firm program, brought France from a desperate situation, with which the British difficulties, serious as they may be, can scarcely be compared, and it is hoped that British authorities, with the help of all parties, will now embark on an appropriate course.

It is often said that France has declined to employ its money in European reconstruction, but figures of French loans since 1928, when the franc was stabilized, show that considerable sums of public money have been subscribed. The list comprises 130,000,000 francs to Bulgaria, 1,135,000,000 francs to Rumania, 2,155,000,000 francs to Germany, 300,000,000 francs to Finland, 675,000,000 francs to Jugoslavia and 425,000,000 francs to Poland, a total of nearly 5,000,000,000 francs. Recent credits of £25,000,000 opened to Great Britain, are held to prove that France is not pursuing a hostile financial policy toward its former ally.

## 'LADY DRAKE' FILLS IN FOR 'LADY HAWKINS'

In order to fill in the schedule of the steamer Lady Hawkins, now undergoing repairs at St. John, N. B., the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships is to make an unusually quick turn around at the Canadian terminal of the Canada-Boston-West Indies cruise service. The Lady Drake, which arrived at Boston late yesterday, from a cruise to the British West Indies and Bermuda, sailed for St. John, and longshoremen will work continuously at that port and Halifax, N. S., to discharge and load, so that the vessel may sail at midnight Saturday and return to Boston next Monday for another cruise to tropical ports.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City State

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## PERRY & HUGHES IN SEMIFINALS

### English Doubles Team Defeats Wood and Shields at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry and G. Patrick Hughes, British Davis Cup doubles players, today gained the semi-final round of the Newport Casino tennis team play by taking the deciding set from the American internationalists, Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, by a 6—2 margin. The scores for this match, halted last night by darkness, were 4—6, 9—7, 6—8, 6—1, 6—2.

The Britishers' victory moved them into an encounter with John H. Doeg and George M. Lott Jr., the United States champions. Woods and Shields were late getting to the Casino, and as a result they had to start play against the crack Britons with little or no warming up.

Perry and Hughes, on the scene early, were in fine fettle when the final set got under way, and they piled up a commanding lead by breaking through both Americans' first services. They outsteadied the United States players the rest of the route and ran out the set in speedy fashion.

With the singles tennis play reduced to an Anglo-American championship match between Perry and Vines, the doubles players were given all of today to get their competition down to the final round.

Jack Tidball and Lester R. Stoefen provided the tourney with its only doubles upset yesterday when they became semifinalists by overwhelming John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison, former Davis Cup team and seeded fourth, in a five-set match.

J. H. Doeg and G. M. Lott Jr., top-seeded, did not get started until yesterday, but they swept through three combinations to get into the second last round. They had to overcome a two-set lead before eliminating their quarterfinal rivals, R. Berkeley Bell of Austin, Texas, and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J. The Perry-Vines final has been put over until tomorrow and will be followed by the doubles windup.

NEWPORT CASINO TENNIS DOUBLES

First Round

John H. Doeg, Newark, N. J. and George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Harold McGuffin, Philadelphia, and Edward Burns, New York, 6—4, 12—10.

Second Round

J. H. Doeg and G. M. Lott Jr. defeated Lucien Lacoste, Fort Worth, Texas, and Charles M. Green, Philadelphia, 6—3, 7—5.

R. Berkley Bell, Austin, Texas, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Bryan M. Grant, Atlanta, Ga., and Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—3, 5—7, 10—8.

Jack Tidball and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, and L. C. Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y., 6—2, 6—4.

Frederick J. Perry and G. P. Hughes, England, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., and E. W. Feibleman, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, 7—5, 6—1.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Wilmer L. Allison, Dallas, Texas., defeated Wallace Scott and Lloyd Nordstrom, Portland, Ore., 6—4, 6—1.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated James L. Van Alen, Newport, and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, 6—3, 14—12.

Third Round

J. H. Doeg and G. M. Lott Jr. defeated R. Berkeley Bell and G. S. Mangin, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith E. Gledhill defeated Keith Werner, Los Angeles, and Eugene McCauliff, Yonkers, 9—7, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

Jack Tidball and L. R. Stoefen defeated J. W. Van Ryn and W. L. Allison, 7—5, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Frederick J. Perry and G. Patrick Hughes, England, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, 4—6, 9—7, 6—8, 6—1, 6—2.

PRO GOLFERS INELIGIBLE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (AP)—Clarence Hackney, of Atlantic City, and Harry Markle, of Reading, have been declared ineligible for competition in the annual championship tournament of the professional Golfers' Association of America at Providence, R. I., starting Sept. 14.

## Marblehead Yacht Wins First Final

*By the Associated Press*

Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 21

STANTON DELAND and James Hunnewell of Marblehead, Mass., yesterday piloted their 17-foot "Acadian" class yacht to victory over the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron entry in the finals for the Prince of Wales Cup, first international series between teams of juniors. The Marblehead boat won by 11½ seconds, over a four-mile course.

The second race will be sailed tomorrow.

## New York Wins And Gains on Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 75 | 43 | .636 |
| New York | 65 | 50 | .565 |
| Chicago | 66 | 53 | .555 |
| Brooklyn | 62 | 59 | .512 |
| Boston | 56 | 60 | .483 |
| Pittsburgh | 56 | 61 | .479 |
| Philadelphia | 49 | 70 | .412 |
| Cincinnati | 43 | 76 | .361 |

RESULTS AUG. 20

New York 3, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1.
Boston 2, Pittsburgh 1. (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 4.
St. Louis at Philadelphia (postponed).

The New York Giants took a tighter grip on second place in the National League standing and gained slightly on the leading St. Louis Cardinals on Thursday, by defeating the Cincinnati Reds again, 3 to 1. Brooklyn picked up a game on the Chicago Cubs by scoring a victory over them, 4 to 1. The Cubs stayed in third place and are five contests ahead of the Robins. Pittsburgh opened its series in Boston by dividing with the Braves. The Boston club took the first game in 10 innings, 2 to 1, and the Priates won the second, 5 to 4. The St. Louis-Philadelphia game was postponed.

Carl Hubbell, New York left-hander, was a puzzle to the Reds. Only once during the nine innings did he weaken. In the eighth the Reds touched him for three singles and one run, but as the Giants had a lead of two runs at the time, the single score did not prove costly. Larry Benton pitched for the losers and shut out the Giants for five innings. In the sixth, a double by Marshall, an error by Benton, and singles by Fullis and Ott, gave New York two runs. Fred Leach's homer in the eighth gave the McGrawmen their third run. Leach had a perfect day at bat with three out of three.

For seven innings in Brooklyn, neither the Cubs nor Robins could put across a run. Watson Clark was pitching for the Flock and Charlie Root for the Cubs. In the last half of the eighth, the Robins rallied for four runs and victory. Clark opened the inning with a single and Frederick followed with another single. Frank O'Doul was purposely passed, filling the bases, and Babe Herman drove out a double, driving in three runs. Bissonette's single scored Herman. Jack Quinn, veteran spit-ball pitcher, relieved Clark in the ninth with two out, and retired the side. Cuyler's triple and double were the best hitting for Chicago.

Ed Brandt, star left-hander of the Braves, held the Pirates to four hits in 10 innings and won his sixteenth victory of the year. The Braves made only five hits themselves, but took advantage of Swetonic's wildness to win in the tenth. Swetonic, the third Pittsburgh pitcher to enter the game, gave three bases on balls in the tenth, filling the bases, and Earl Sheely flied to Comorosky, letting in the winning run from third. Heinie Meine went the distance for the Pirates in the second game. The Braves found him for 12 hits, but could do little in the pinches. Pie Traynor drove in three runs for the Pirates in this contest.

## JENNINGS WINS FROM SIMONDS

### Champion Takes Thrilling Five-Set Match in Public Parks Tennis

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, Aug. 21—With the exception of two matches, play in the United States public parks tennis championship at Gladwin Park here has reached the semifinal round. In one of the two remaining quarterfinal-round matches today Dennison L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., finalist in the men's singles last year, will oppose Harold Bartel, Cleveland, while George J. O'Connell, Chicago, meets Thomas S. Markey, Washington, D. C., in the other.

Mrs. Virginia Dueker, St. Louis, defending champion, will play Mrs. Ruth Martines, Washington, D. C., today in one of the semifinal-round matches in the women's singles event. The other semifinal will bring Mary Zita McHale, Dallas, against Helen Germaine, New York. Both semifinals are expected to produce close battles with Mrs. Dueker and Miss McHale favored to advance to the final.

In one of the quarterfinal-round contests in the men's singles yesterday, George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, the present champion, defeated Arnold P. Simonds, Louisville, in a thrilling five-set match which entertained the largest gallery of the week. The Chicago player won, 6—4, 4—6, 6—8, 6—1, 6—0.

Jennings was more accurate in the opening set while Simonds was steadier in the second. Play in the third was very close, the Louisville entrant making a number of excellent placements and, aided by some erratic playing on the part of Jennings, won the set. After the rest period Jennings started with more determination. His consistent net play in the fourth set bewildered Simonds. The Chicago player continued the same game in the fifth set while Simonds lacked force to his shots.

In the most outstanding upset of the men's doubles play the Buffalo team of Jack Castle and Kaseal Peckoff defeated Fred F. Royer, Dallas, and Simonds in a four-set match, the score being 6—3, 6—1, 5—7, 7—5. Royer and Simonds were seeded third in the doubles event. Good overhead play by Peckoff and accurate placements by Castle were the main factors in their victory.

The Cleveland women's doubles team of Irene David and Mrs. Andre Russell provided an upset in the quarterfinals by defeating Lydia Kayser and Verna Corcoran, Buffalo, seeded third, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S SINGLES

—Third Round

D. L. Mitchell, Washington, defeated E. B. Nowak, Ann Arbor, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2.

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Milton Bielfield, Detroit, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

T. S. Markey, Washington, defeated Bernard Friedman, New York, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4, 9—7.

Quarterfinal Round

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated A. P. Simonds, Louisville, 6—4, 4—6, 6—8, 6—1, 6—0.

F. F. Royer, Dallas, defeated G. M. Braudt, Chicago, 8—7, 6—4, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

C. B. Craig, New Orleans, and S. E. Cornell, Minneapolis, defeated W. T. Bell and A. R. Niemoeller, St. Louis, 3—6, 6—0, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

Third Round

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, and G. M. Braudt, Chicago, defeated C. M. Spencer and W. A. Schmitt, Louisville, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, and Clay Mahoney, Los Angeles, defeated C. B. Craig, New Orleans, and S. E. Cornell, Minneapolis, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 3—6, 6—3.

T. S. Markey and D. L. Mitchell, Washington, defeated Milton Bielfield and R. F. Burkheiser, Detroit, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

J. G. Castle and Kaseal Peckoff, Buffalo, defeated A. P. Simonds, Louisville, and F. F. Royer, Dallas, 6—3, 6—1, 5—7, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Mary Z. McHale, Dallas, defeated Geraldine Leitner, Toledo, 6—1, 6—1.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Virginia Dueker, St. Louis, defeated Irene David, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. Ruth Martines, Washington, defeated Constance O'Donovan, Detroit, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5.

Mary Z. McHale, Dallas, defeated Charlotte McQuiston, Dallas, 8—1, 6—1.

Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Helen Schuman, Louisville, 6—0, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Irene David and Mrs. Andre Russell, Cleveland, defeated Lydia Kayser and Verna Corcoran, Buffalo, 6—3, 6—3.

DETROIT, Aug. 21 (AP)—Winfree Johnson, Washington, D. C., was elected president of the National Public Parks Tennis Association yesterday to succeed Harry P. Eikhoff, Detroit, at the annual meeting of the organization. Louisville, Ky., was awarded the 1932 championship tournament, the date to be named later.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 27 | 20 | .574 |
| Oakland | 26 | 21 | .553 |
| Los Angeles | 26 | 21 | .553 |
| Portland | 25 | 22 | .532 |
| Hollywood | 24 | 22 | .522 |
| Sacramento | 23 | 23 | .500 |
| Seattle | 22 | 24 | .478 |
| Missions | 16 | 30 | .348 |

RESULTS AUG. 20

Sacramento 5, Missions 3.
Hollywood 6, Oakland 5 (11 innings).
Los Angeles 14, Portland 7.
San Francisco 9, Seattle 3.

KRAUS WINS TITLE

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 21 (AP)—Charles N. Kraus of Providence, R. I., today won the Vermont State tennis singles championship by defeating Samuel Snider of Hartford, Conn., former champion, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1, in the tournament finals. Professor Charles A. Adams of Middlebury, president of the governing association, said next year's championship play would again be held in Brattleboro.

## Collins Again Ranks As No. 1 in Amateur Billiards

### Edgar T. Appleby Is Second—Same First Five as Last Year—Possibility of Holding an International Tournament

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Position No. 1 in the ranking of amateur 18.2 balkline billiard players in the United States is again held by P. N. Collins of the Illinois Athletic Club of this city. The list is announced here by the National Billiard Association of America. Collins assisted the ranking committee of the association in making the selections.

From one to five the positions are held by the same players as last year. Collins earned first position in 1930 by capturing the national championship tournament in St. Louis. Last fall, however, he lost the title to Edgar T. Appleby of New York in a national challenge match. Collins returned to the top position by regaining the crown in the national tournament at the New York Athletic Club last March. The 1931 ranking list by Collins follows:

FIRST TEN

No. 1—Percy N. Collins of Chicago.
No. 2—Edgar T. Appleby of New York.
No. 3—Ray V. Fessenden of Madison, Wis.
No. 4—Monrad C. Wallgren of Everett, Wash.
No. 5—Arie Schaap of Chicago.
No. 6—James Peabody of Chicago.
No. 7—H. T. Galey of Tulsa, Okla.
No. 8—D. H. Goslin of Los Angeles.
No. 9—Charles Connor of Philadelphia.
No. 10—Cecil Olaguer of Portland, Ore.

SECOND TEN

No. 1—Francis S. Appleby of New York.
No. 2—Emil Renner of Youngstown, Ohio.
No. 3—Elvin Edwards of New York.
No. 4—Axel Klmalls of Milwaukee.
No. 5—Seymour Kling of New York.
No. 6—M. P. McClure of Pittsburgh, Penna.
No. 7—W. D. Bergherm of Saginaw, Mich.
No. 8—Harry Postal of Detroit.
No. 9—Jerry Worth of Chicago.
No. 10—J. J. Johann of New York.

"My rankings are based entirely upon the work of the past year and the players in the first 10 are those who have seen championship competition," said Collins. "I realize that in the second 10 there are at least four players who have been in the first 10 in the past, but lack of tournament tests naturally deprived them of a higher ranking. Francis S. Appleby, a former national champion, has been rather inactive for the last two seasons and the same applies to Emil Renner and Elvin Edwards, all high-grade balkline players. M. P. "Smoky" McClure also is a strong player.

"Of the players in actual service now I must rank Edgar T. Appleby as the one who has given me my hardest battles. He is a veteran performer and the best proof of his ability is the fact that he not only is a former holder of the national, but of the international 18.2 crown. Right after E. Appleby comes that veteran, Ray V. Fessenden. Here we have a cueist who has been playing billiards for more than 30 years and he plays with the same care and skill now that he did 20 years ago. He is a fine billiardist.

"Out on the coast there is Monrad C. Wallgren, who has the makings of a great prayer. He was eliminated last season in the Pacific Coast sectionals, but he will be back. The coast also has two other splendid players in D. H. Goslin and Cecil Olaguer. Goslin defeated Olaguer, Wallgren's conqueror, in the final match for the coast title. H. T. Galey of Tulsa, who gets little chance to oppose strong balkline players in his home, showed some fine billiards in the last national championship. He won the high run prize with a run of 106.

"If all the veterans get back into action during the coming season there is likely to be a big shake-up in the 1932 rankings."

The National Billiard Association already has outlined an active campaign for the amateur billiardists during the 1931-32 season. A national tournament will be held in the spring and later there is a chance that an international amateur 18.2 balkline championship will be staged.

## JOHNSTON HEADS SEEDED GOLFERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—In the absence of Robert T. "Bobby" Jones Jr. and George Von Elm, the United States Golf Association has nominated Harrison R. "Jimmy" Johnston of St. Paul, Minn., at the top of the "seeding list" for the national amateur golf championship starting Aug. 31 at the Beverly Country Club, Chicago.

The "first ten" for the tournament as picked by the U. S. G. A. follows:

No. 1—Harrison R. Johnston, St. Paul.
No. 2—Eugene V. Homans, Englewood, N. J.
No. 3—T. Philip Perkins, New York.
No. 4—Johnny Goodman, Omaha, Neb.
No. 5—Charles Seaver, Los Angeles.
No. 6—Francis D. Ouimet, Boston, Mass.
No. 7—Maurice J. McCarthy, New York.
No. 8—George J. Voigt, New York.
No. 9—Dr. Oscar P. Willing, Portland, Ore.
No. 10—George T. Dunlap, Jr., New York.

Of these, only eight will be seeded for the first round of match play, and if withdrawals or qualifying round failures cut so deeply into the "first ten" that fewer than eight are left when match play begins, the vacancies will be made up by lot from a "second ten," named by the U. S. G. A. and including:

Fay Coleman, Culver City Calif.; John de Forest, England; Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore.; Charles Evans Jr., Chicago; Jesse P. Guilford, Boston; John E. Lehman, Chicago; William Lawson Little Jr., San Francisco; Max R. Marston, Philadelphia; Roland R. Mackenzie, Wilmington, Del., and C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., Canadian amateur champion.

Johnston's place at the top apparently was due to the fact that he is the latest of the ex-champions in the field. He won in 1925, defeating Dr. Willing in the final round.

TILDEN WINS THREE MATCHES

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 21 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden stroked his way to victories in three exhibition matches here yesterday. In the morning match he downed Albert Burke, Cannes professional, in three straight matches, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3. In the afternoon, he took Francis T. Hunter in three easy sets, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3. In a doubles match, in which he was paired with Hunter, Tilden defeated Bobby Sellers and Burke, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 12—10. The other morning exhibition was furnished by Sellers and J. Emmett Pare, who replaced Hunter in the lineup. Pare defeated Sellers, 6—3, 6—4.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | 84 | 41 | .672 |
| Memphis | 69 | 56 | .552 |
| Little Rock | 67 | 57 | .540 |
| Chattanooga | 65 | 62 | .512 |
| Atlanta | 64 | 63 | .504 |
| New Orleans | 64 | 63 | .504 |
| Knoxville | 47 | 77 | .378 |
| Nashville | 43 | 84 | .339 |

RESULTS AUG. 20

Little Rock 11, Atlanta 3.
Little Rock 7, Atlanta 1.
Chattanooga 5, New Orleans 2.
New Orleans 3, Chattanooga 1.
Knoxville 7, Nashville 2.

GAINOR TRADED TO RANGERS

President Charles F. Adams of the Boston Bruins hockey team announced the completion of a trade with the New York Rangers in which J. Norman "Dutch" Gainor will go to the latter club for Joe Jerwa, young defenseman, and cash, while the Bruins surrender their negotiation rights to Ossie Ossmundsen, right wing of the Vancouver team of the Pacific Coast Hockey League. The Bruins also purchased a brother of Joe Jerwa, Frank, from Vancouver last spring.

## BRITISH GIRLS DOMINATE PLAY

### Five Matches Won by Invaders in United States Women's Tennis

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The British contingent monopolized most of the victories yesterday in the United States women's tennis championships on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills, when the second half of international day, as the third round of the singles is generally classified, was played, having been cut in two because of the rain on Wednesday.

In the first half, the American stars had won four out of five of the matches, which were confined to singles, but yesterday the three singles matches, as well as two of the three battles involving British doubles teams, were won by them, and the third British team was defeated by a team containing still another British player.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron, captain of the British Wightman Cup team, started the proceedings by winning the remaining set of her match with Mrs. John B. Jessup, postponed by the rain, 6—3, giving her the match at 6—8, 6—0, 6—3.

**Miss Palfrey On Defense**

Phyllis Mudford, catching Sarah H. Palfrey in a mood that led her to play defensive tennis most of the time, won the second match, 6—2, 7—5. Miss Palfrey was frequently on the point of breaking through for the lead in the second set, only, to allow the forehand drives of the British player to prevent further success, by backcourt play.

Lastly, Betty Nuthall, the defending champion, swamped Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., with her varied play, 6—3, 6—2, with the latter making slight effort to force the British player to play her hardest.

The only British defeat of the day was accomplished in the doubles by Helen M. Jacobs and Dorothy Round of the British Wightman Cup team, and was at the expense of the team left out of that group, Mrs. J. P. Pittman, the former Elsie Goldsack, and Joan Ridley. The score of this was 6—3, 6—3.

**British Teams Advance**

Miss Nuthall and Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall the first British team, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman and Edith Sigourney, 6—2, 6—2; and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron and Miss Mudford had an easy task to eliminate the daughters of two famous polo players, Florence Le Boutillier and Barbara Stoddard, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank, the Palfrey sisters, Penelope W. Anderson and Virginia B. Rice, and Alice C. Francis and Anne Page, are the all-American survivors in the quarterfinal of the doubles, while Mrs. Harper and Baroness S. S. Levi, in addition to Miss Jacobs and Miss Round, are the two half-foreign teams who remain. Miss Francis and Miss Page came through by default, when Marjorie A. Morrill decided not play further, and defaulted with her partner, Mrs. Jessup. The summaries:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

—Third Round

Phyllis Mudford, England, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, England, defeated Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., 6—8, 6—0, 6—3.

Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Margaret Blake, Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. Anna H. Hubbard, Lancaster, Mass., 9—7, 6—1.

Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., and Katherine Winthrop, Hamilton, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

Penelope W. Anderson and Virginia B. Rice defeated Norma Taubele, New York, and Miss Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. E. Fearnley Whittingstall and Betty Nuthall defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Nahant, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Baroness G. G. Levi, defeated Charlotte L. Miller and Mary Greef, Kansas City, 6—0, 6—3.

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Dorothy Round, England, defeated Mrs. J. P. Pittman and Joan Ridley, England, 6—3, 6—3.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., and Anne Page, Wayne, Penna., won from Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and Mrs. John B. Jessup, by default.

Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron and Phyllis Mudford, defeated Florence Le Boutillier, Westbury, and Barbara Stoddard, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

## Hurlingham Wins From Sands Point

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 21—The Argentine Hurlingham team, with Lewis L. Lacey and the Miles brothers as the leaders, displayed its form in convincing style yesterday, against a team from Sands Point, including three of the regulars which will represent that club in the open championship and the Waterbury Cups, in the first open practice for both teams yesterday at the Piping Rock Club, and came through victors by a score of 10 to 6.

Lacey and John Miles, at back and No. 2, found the soft going, due to the rains of Wednesday, did not interfere with their play in the first half to any extent, and scoring freely, ran up a lead of 6 to 1. Then they practically hald their own on the badly cut field, for the balance of the game, the Sands Point team only making up one of the goals.

Jean Benitz, the Hurlingham substitute, replaced Alfredo Harrington at No. 1, and also proved an efficient coadjutor for the more famous members of the team from the pampas, while Seymour H. Knox, the young rider from Buffalo, and Earle A. B. Hopping, the internationalist, were the leaders for the Sands Point team. The summaries:

| HURLINGHAM | SANDS POINT |
|---|---|
| No. 1—Juan Benitz | S. H. Knox |
| 2—John Miles | J. P. Mills |
| 3—David Miles | E. A. S. Hopping |
| Back—L. L. Lacey | W. Post 3d |

Score—Hurlingham 10, Sands Point 6. Goals—Lacey 4, J. Miles 3, D. Miles 2, Benitz for Hurlingham; Knox 3, Hopping 2, Mills, Post for Sands Point. Referee—Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½-m. chukkers.

## SWEDISH SECRETARY VISITS LAKE PLACID

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Capt. Tor Wibom, secretary of the Swedish Olympic Committee, today made an inspection of facilities here for the winter sports of the 1932 Olympiad. Capt. Wibom said the Swedish winter sports team would consist of at least 20 men and one woman, Vive Ann Hulten of Stockholm, a figure skater.

Heading the male delegation will be the two speed skaters, A. G. Almer and E. Carlson; the ski jumpers, Sven Erickson, Swedish champion, Erik Rylander, and Holger Schoen; the ski runners, Sven Utterstrom, Gustav Johnson, the Lindgren brothers, Axel Wickstrom, Sievert Mattson and Sven Astrom.

Sweden also hopes to be able to bring over a hockey team which would add 13 men to the squad. Captain Widom now is negotiating for exhibitions either prior to or after the Olympics in the United States and Canada with the idea of meeting at least part of the expense of bringing the team from Sweden.


Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

SUMMER PRICES
ZUCCA'S ITALIAN DINNERS
Now $1.25
Luncheons 85¢
118 W. 49th St.
Zucca's Famous Minestrone Soup and Green (Spinach) Noodles For Sale At All Grocers
A 100% Law Abiding Restaurant

DIXIE KITCHEN
LUNCHEON DINNER
Real Southern Cooking
Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
NOW at 1 East 43 St.
Closed Sundays

BETTY SUE Luncheon
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Second Floor
9 CHURCH ST., Near Cortlandt


## YACHTS RACING FOR ASTOR CUP

### New York Yacht Club Fleet Now at Newport, R. I.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21—Entries of a score of sloops and half as many schooners were posted at the New York Yacht Club station here at 9 o'clock today for the annual Astor Cup race, an event instituted 50 years ago by Ogden Goelet and continued by John Jacob Astor and his son Vincent Astor who has been giving the cups for the past 18 years.

The posting of the entries for this race is an important incident, for the list closes sharp at two bells forenoon watch, and furthermore entries have to be made in writing. Three years ago, Commodore Astor started in the race without complying with such conditions and was surprised to find that his Isolde was not in the summary of the race the next morning.

The entries for the sloop prize today included the three Cup boats, Vanitie, Resolute and Weetamoe; the five M. class yachts Prestige, Avatar, Valiant, Andiamo and Istalena; four 12-meters, three 10s, a couple of 8s and five New York 40s.

The schooners included Wildfire, Daiquiri, Sachem, Curiew, Nokomis, Nadji, Mary Rose, Flytie and Freedom.

The fleet came in from Buzzards Bay yesterday afternoon on the last run of the cruise after a long sail, but made rather interesting by the peculiar action of the wind. The yachts were blown down the bay by a brisk northeaster, but in reaching across to the finish at Brenton Reef, the inshore breeze began to fade, while a new one from the southeast came in so promptly that some of the yachts had the unusual experience of gybing over from one tack to the other without losing headway. The two winds fought for mastery for a couple of hours, giving the yachtsmen a problem as to which would win and therefore be the one to grasp. Weetamoe and Andiamo pinned their faith on the northeaster and holding close to the shore carried through to the finish, leaving the rest of the fleet far astern and winning in their respective classes.

When the rest of the fleet finally made the lightship through the aid of the southeaster, it was found that Andiamo had made the best corrected time of the sloops and had taken the Rear Commodore's Cup, which gave the W. K. Shaw yacht a clean sweep of the principal trophies on the cruise. Robert B. Metcalf's schooner Sachem won the prize for schooners. The summary:

SCHOONERS, 46-FOOT CLASS, 36½ MILES

| Name and Owner | Elapsed Time | Cor Time |
|---|---|---|
| Mary Rose, Horace Brooks | 4 02 59 | 4 59 51 |
| Joan II, P H Clark | t n t | |

36-FOOT CLASS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sachem, R. B. Metcalf | 3 59 10 | 4 52 44 |

SEAWANHAKA SCHOONERS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daiquiri, I. R. Edmands | 4 26 09 | 5 05 44 |
| Nokomis, H. J. Wiser | 4 30 05 | 5 09 40 |
| Nadji, H. L. Deforest | 5 33 43 | 6 13 18 |

SLOOPS AND YAWLS, N. Y. Y. C.

30-FOOT CLASS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oriole, S. C. Piris | 4 13 28 | 4 41 03 |
| Old Timer, H. A. Calahan | 4 22 23 | 4 50 18 |

SPECIAL CLASS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thisbe, Van S Merle-Smith | 4 04 32 | 4 21 06 |
| Hope, A. L. Loomis | 4 10 34 | 4 21 38 |

10-METER CLASS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grania, G. G. Milne | 3 28 21 | 4 39 47 |
| Nautilus, G. B. Alker | 4 04 10 | 4 45 36 |
| Valencia, J. B. Shethar | 4 04 50 | 4 46 10 |
| Astra, J. L. Stackpole | 4 05 45 | 4 47 11 |
| Dragon, H. H. Havemeyer | t n t | |

CLASS M

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Andiamo, W. K. Shaw | 3 03 02 | 4 11 35 |
| Avatar, P. L. Carlisle | 3 31 26 | 4 39 59 |
| Valiant, W. W. Aldrich | 3 34 31 | 4 42 54 |
| Istalena, Chardler Hovey | 3 38 25 | 4 47 06 |
| Prestige, H. S. Vanderbilt | 3 38 44 | 5 07 17 |

TWELVE-METER CLASS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anitra, C. L. Harding | 4 09 29 | 4 53 37 |
| Clytie, H. B. Plant | 4 14 55 | 4 59 03 |
| Cantitoe, B. S. Litchfield | 4 21 14 | 5 05 13 |
| Iris, W. A. W. Stewart | 4 28 22 | 5 13 13 |

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 40-FOOT CLASS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marilee, E. I. Cudahy | 4 01 59 | 4 51 31 |
| Shawara, F. T. Bedford | 4 03 41 | 4 53 13 |
| Rowdy, H. S. Duell | 4 10 45 | 5 00 17 |
| Chinook, H. P. Whitney | 4 12 56 | 5 03 28 |
| Typhoon, H. G. Leslie | 4 13 13 | 5 02 47 |

38-FOOT YAWL CLASS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rugosa II, Russell Grinnell | 4 06 59 | 4 45 28 |

CLASS J SLOOPS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Weetamoe, F. H. Prince | 2 52 38 | 4 24 00 |
| Vanitie, C. B. Lambert | 3 38 26 | 5 12 31 |
| Resolute, E. W. Clark | 4 00 39 | 5 31 33 |
| Thistle, Seth Milliken | 4 23 18 | 5 41 50 |

CRUISING CLASS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Curlew, C. L. Andrews | 5 08 12 | 6 03 35 |
| Bil, F. T. Murray | | 6 07 41 |
| Freedom | 5 17 15 | 6 35 55 |


Restaurants

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SAN FRANCISCO

States Hof Brau
RESTAURANT


## Four Errors by A's Help White Sox Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 83 | 33 | .716 |
| Washington | 70 | 46 | .603 |
| New York | 66 | 49 | .574 |
| Cleveland | 56 | 59 | .487 |
| St. Louis | 49 | 66 | .426 |
| Boston | 47 | 69 | .405 |
| Chicago | 47 | 69 | .405 |
| Detroit | 45 | 72 | .389 |

RESULTS AUG. 20

New York 7, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 11, Philadelphia 6.
Cleveland 10, Washington 8.
Detroit 7, Boston 2.

The Chicago White Sox found Philadelphia pitching to their liking on Thursday and defeated the American League champions, 11 to 6. Cleveland made it three straight over Washington, 10 to 8. The New York Yankees gained on the two leaders by winning from St. Louis, 7 to 3. Detroit evened its home stand against the Boston Red Sox, 7 to 2.

The Athletics looked to be anything but champions against the White Sox. They made four errors behind the poor pitching of Waite Hoyt and Ed Rommel. The White Sox pounded Hoyt and Rommel for 19 hits, including two doubles by Tate and a triple by Sullivan. They bunched five hits in the fifth inning, and with the help of two errors, scored six runs. Al Thomas started for the winners, but was forced to retire from the game in the sixth. Vic Frasier finished. Tate had a perfect day at bat for the White Sox, with five hits in five times up. Blue had four singles, while Fonseca made three. Williams made two hits for the Athletics.

The Indians drove Fred Marberry, big Washington right-hander, out of the box in the seventh inning, after touching him for 16 hits. It was Marberry's third defeat of the season against 14 victories. Dick Porter led Cleveland's attack by making five hits in five trips to the plate, all singles. Earl Averill connected with three hits and accounted for five runs. One of his drives was a home run, his twenty-seventh of the year. Eddie Morgan also hit a homer for the Indians with Averill on base. Kuhel and Rice each made two hits for the Senators.

Vernon "Lefty" Gomez held the Browns to five hits and did not see a run cross his home plate until the ninth. It was his fifteenth victory of the season and he leads the Yankee pitchers in that respect. The Yanks bunched their hits off Sam Gray and took a lead of 3 to 0 while he was in the box. The veteran right-hander was taken out in the eighth and Hebert, a young "lefty," finished. The Yankees found Hebert for three hits and a base on balls in the ninth, to score four more runs. All of the St. Louis runs came in the ninth. Ruth, Gehrig and Sewell hit homers for the winners.

The Tigers started right in at the very beginning of the game and scored four runs in the first inning. Hod Lisenbee, who drew the pitching assignment for the Boston club, was driven from the box with three doubles and a single. Morris and McLaughlin divided the remainder of the work. Art Herring went the route for the Tigers and kept nine hits well scattered. Bill Rogell batted in two of Detroit's runs with a double and single. Johnny Stone hit a double and triple in three times up. Bill Sweeney hit two doubles for the Red Sox.

## New York to Start Police Teletype Soon

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

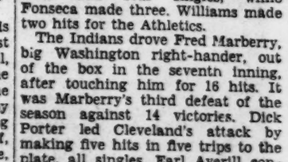
ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20—The new state police teletype system will be officially started on completion of the operators' training, which will be within a month's time. Capt. A. B. Moore will supervise the state-wide signal system.

This city, as headquarters of the state police, is the nucleus for the teletype hook-up, which includes 86 machines at 64 outlying state or city police posts.

The State has been divided into six districts to expedite the broadcast of alarms in the area where criminals are to be "tracked down." An alarm can be sent to all posts in five minutes.


Amusements

MANCHESTER, N. H.



Bedford Wild Animal Farm and Zoo
Educational

# PAKI SQUANDERS PAY IN FEASTING AND FINDS VALUE

(Continued from Page 1)

maze of juniper cedars, enters the neck of a shallow canyon and ends abruptly at Hilltop, 35 miles from a store.

Here horses are waiting to take the party down the steep Topocobya Trail to the Havasupai Indian Agency, 14 miles distant. They are fine horses and the Indians are expert horsemen. They need to be, for the trail is rough, cluttered with loose stones which bounce down over the cliffs with alarming velocity, and the zigzag course, which dips more than 900 feet while advancing but a few rods, calls for cool handling of the most sure-footed animals.

The foot of this first descent brings the horsemen into Lee Canyon. Great cliffs of sandstone, seamed with fissures and rounded by the winds of ages into grotesque formations, tower on either side. Gradually widening until 10 miles separate the two rims, the canyon reveals a world unknown to the dim dwellers.

**Bubbles of Colored Rocks**

Billows of colored rocks rise up like solidified bubbles in a Gargantuan crucible. Canyons within canyons cut their way through painted cliffs. Turrets rise along far vistas to impressive heights only to find a background in the canyon walls. The trail clings to the edge of shelving rocks, rounds pinnacles that soar so high they seem striving to peer above the rock-bound horizon, skirts the base of cliffs varnished black with the rains of unnumbered centuries and where prehistoric man has left his rude impressions.

Always descending, step by step downward through a geological record where each rock stratum carries one back added millions of years, the trail at length turns at an angle made by the Wallapai Canyon, and follows a sandy water course through an avenue of vertical red cliffs. Looking upward, framed by a break in the walls, a huge, natural rock formation looms afar off like a veritable Acropolis; looking forward where the trail bends, two pinnacles, like great stone clubs upended on a pedestal, tower over the little Indian town of Supai.

There is the sound of running water. Cactus and other desert growths beat a hasty retreat, and verdant cottonwoods beckon to the dusty travelers. The walls widen out and lush greenery fills the canyon floor.

**Mysterious Blue Stream**

At the point where the walls gape farther apart, from between a stratum of red sandstone and one of Silurian lime, there issues a mysterious subterranean stream, the flow of which varies not from season to season—a river which comes from the ground lukewarm throughout the year. Perhaps 20 feet wide and 30 inches deep, it runs for three miles through the reservation carrying, by means of irrigation ditches, the constant assurance of good crops and plenteous fruit. Then, after tumbling over three superb cataracts, it hurries for 10 miles through a well-nigh inaccessible gorge and empties into the muddy Colorado.

This verdant, secret valley—where the nicker of a horse and the bark of a dog echo from cliff to cliff, and the clomp-clomp of hoofs announces the approach of visitors long before they come into view—is the home of Pakitodoca and some 200 of his kind.

It is the smallest of the Indian reservations. It is likewise the most inaccessible, but a visit to the home of Pakitodoca, of Allan Akaba, the guide, of Chief Manakaja, or Big Jim, or Chickapanyja, or Toby Uqualla, or Thomas Yunosi, or Spoonhead, or any other of the peaceful people who inhabit the land of the sky blue water makes any hardship seem trivial.

"From the Land of the Sky Blue Water?" Yes, indeed—indigo blue! The mysterious river which issues so abruptly from the rocks, carrying such a heavy sediment of lime that sapling tips which dangle in its current bear a coating of stone, is a tinted ribbon vying with the skies, while the pools at the foot of the falls contain azure depths to tempt the birds from the air.

**Water Actually Is Blue**

It was no far-fetched simile contrived by Charles Wakefield Cadman, a visitor here, when he took the name of the river as the title for his song—for "Havasu" in the Supai language means blue or green-blue water, while "pai" signifies people.

Nature has been lavish with the Blue Water People. Groves of figs and apricots and peaches dot the valley between fields of corn and little household gardens. A carpet of fine grass, unknown to the land that stretches above on the rim, clothes the floor of the canyon from walls to river.

"You look-um see," says Clara Wescogame, interpreting the speech of Spoonhead's woman and pointing high up on the cliffs that tower above the hogan where she is simmering a stew over a tiny blaze.

"You look-um see ears of corn stuck on canyon."

Yes, undoubtedly, formed on the face of the high rocky wall by some bygone convolution of nature, the corn is plainly discernible.

"She say," continues Clara, "that Couda-pahvich (which means in Supai "big Indian long time gone") come riding big horse along canyon rim; look down; see Havasu; 'Fine place, I put corn on wall. So long it stay there Havasupai have plenty corn."

And to prove this assertion Watahomogie, subchief of the Supai, declares—and his declaration is substantiated by white investigators—that the imprint of a large horse's hoofs can be traced in the rocks along the rim. Also, corn grows plenteously in Havasu Canyon. What further proof can one ask?

**They Preferred Their Hogans**

But, to return to the subject of values. Some years ago the Indian service, thinking to improve living conditions among the Supai, erected about 20 frame houses on the reservation. One sees their like at lake shore resorts, where they are referred to as summer camps—two room shacks, unplastered and unsealed and cellarless.

Today only four of these houses are occupied. The others are used as storage places for grain and dried fruits, while the Indians for whom they were erected continue to live in hogans.

Now the Supai hogan is a crude affair. It is dug about four feet below the ground, with walls of rough logs extending about a foot above the surface, the roof roughly rounded with other logs which are covered with saplings and thatched with dirt, grass often growing sparsely on top of it all. The floor is of loose dirt; seldom are there any windows, and even at best but two openings for air and light, while the accommodations are extremely cramped.

Why did the Indians prefer these antiquated dwellings to the frame houses? Perverseness? Tradition? Not at all. Merely because their sense of values prompted them to stick to the structure which provided warmth in winter and coolness in summer, rather than to enjoy the white man's privilege of suffering with the seasons.

**Isolation Has Retarded Them**

It cannot be denied that the Supai need to be brought up to a higher standard of living if they are to survive in a white man's world. Their isolation has prevented them from first-hand observation of civilization's ways, and their natural tendency to accept things as they are has been a handicap to government agents who have worked with them. Forty years ago few Indians had ventured far from their stronghold, and very few whites had ever entered the canyon. Among these few was Jim English, who now runs the horse and guide privilege at Mesa Verde National Park.

"I was a cow-puncher then," says Jim, "and was riding down the canyon out of curiosity. My trail crossed that of a big Indian mounted on a pony. Before him waddled his squaw, loaded down with bundles. The sight made me indignant. I accosted the Indian. 'See here,' said I, 'why don't you let the woman ride?' The Indian looked at me in amazement and then burst out laughing. 'Haw! Haw! Haw!' said he, 'squaw ride? How can squaw ride? Him no got horse!'"

Perhaps this may serve to illustrate the failure of Indians to comprehend white men's ideals. It surely points to a need for great patience and understanding in dealing with them.

The Grand Canyon National Park, the area of which surrounds the reservation, is bringing countless visitors to the neighborhood of these sequestered folk, and is providing many Indians with profitable labor.

**After School Comes Crisis**

There is a day school in the reservation where the younger children are taught the rudiments of education, properly fed, and sufficiently clothed. The older children are sent to government boarding schools, where they absorb enough of white culture to make them temporarily discontented with the hogan existence. The great majority of them return to the rock-rimmed reservation and, after a period of parading their town clothes, slump back into the calico wrapper or cotton shirt and blue jeans of their parents.

They strive for a time to uphold their school standards, but it is a pathetic fight, particularly with the girls of the tribe.

Take Leaf Music, for instance. She has been home from boarding school but three weeks. She passes the agency headquarters in a modish dress which already shows the marks of the hogan. Visiting her home, there is revealed a ponderous woman in a loose and dirty wrapper emerging from a littered hogan, where sooty pots hang on pegs along with wearing apparel, horse bridles, and strings of dried fruit, and filthy bedding is bundled indiscriminately in a corner.

Squatted in the dirt of a summer hogan built aboveground of saplings thatched with brushwood, a wrinkled crone grabs a half-finished basket and eagerly offers it to the visitor for a sum representing not the worth of the object but rather the need of the moment. There is no evidence of neatness about the place; no endeavor to improve conditions; no sign of sanitation; no mark of bodily cleanliness.

**Leaf Music Tries Bravely**

And Leaf Music, who for several terms has enjoyed the clean sheets, porcelain bathtubs and bright china of the boarding school, has returned to this. She, however, is making an attempt to exist outside the hogan. In a patched, but still tattered, tent she has set up her quarters. Sheepskin blankets line the edges of her "room." A bright print or two is pinned to the walls. Town dresses hang from a line stretched across one corner. A book or so, a pillow or so, and, proudest of her possessions, a large photograph of her boarding school class, are in evidence.

It all represents her pitiful effort to take one step out of the dirt. But it is an effort apparently destined to failure. How can it succeed? There are no facilities for Leaf Music and her kind in the reservation. She is laughed at for her pains. Nearly every influence about her is retrogressive. The fatalistic point of view of the elders of the tribe is at enmity with her new-found ideals. Her only chance for bettered living conditions lies outside the reservation—and such chances are rarely obtained.

"Will you marry one of the young men here?" she is asked.

She shakes her head vigorously.

"No," she declares, "I'll not bring up children in a hogan. I'll not marry."

"What will you do?"

"Maybe get work outside someday," she says, shrugging her shoulders hopelessly, "I do not know."

**Breaks That Need Mending**

Obviously there is a lapse in the program which hopes to bring these wards of the Government up to a competitive basis with the white man when the Leaf Musics of the boarding schools are given no better opportunities to practice what they have been taught than those offered by hogan standards.

The present superintendent of the Havasupai reservation, Mr. Patrick Hamley, and his wife have endeavored by many devices to arouse the Blue Water People to more cleanly ways. But, while they have had some success, they report that they are constantly embarrassed by the Indians' reluctance to follow out instructions. When people are living next to the ground, actually in the dirt, it is rather a thankless task to preach sanitation to them.

And those frame houses! Even the returned Leaf Musics smile at their impracticability. The tribe has paid half the cost of constructing them, for they were built on the reimbursable plan. The other half the Government has generously wiped off the slate. One cannot help but wonder what might have happened if these houses had been built of the stone which lies so conveniently at the base of the canyon walls. Such houses would have been a logical substitute for the hogan. To such houses the Leaf Musics might have returned and gradually, perhaps, have introduced some of the better practices taught in the schools. But, then, one always faces an unknown quantity when dealing with the Indian.

**Are Excellent Workmen**

A more cheerful note may be sounded for the Havasupai, however, in that they are generally excellent workmen and punctiliously honorable in their dealings. National park authorities report that Havasupai men need no foremen, so conscientiously do they perform their work. Also they generally have confidence and respect for their reservation superintendent, and he, in turn, is genuinely interested in their progress. He is called upon to settle their most trivial differences. He is informed of the doings in their councils. Gradually, with the aid of Mrs. Hamley, who goes about ministering to their comfort, he is building up an influence which may overbalance that of the reactionaries and incantation chanters.

Some of the practical efforts being made at present are to wean the Indians from the overstocking of ranges with useless horses and to substitute the more profitable cattle. The Indian bureau is negotiating for 95,000 acres of grazing land on National Forest reserve to set the Havasupai up in the cattle industry.

Supplementing this, an appropriation has been made to improve the trail leading down to the reservation, work on which has already been progressing, in order to make more accessible the jurisdiction; an irrigation dam has been constructed, and the Indians are being encouraged to devote more attention to the raising of fruits and poultry against the time when better access to outside markets is made available.

From time to time there has been talk of moving the Havasupai from their remote fastness, reserved to them by a executive order in 1882, to the high lands above the canyon. But each suggestion has been met by stubborn opposition on the part of the Indians.

And again comes the question of values. Pakitodoca may not know the value of a dollar, but he and his neighbors know how to value their little strip of verdure, their little stretch of blue water, their long lines of vari-tinted cliffs.

The Government may preach sanitation, but as they sit in the dirt outside their hogans watching the afterglow paint lurid splotches against the canyon walls, watching the stars hanging out lanterns far above the distant rims, watching the moonlight slowly draw up a shadowy curtain above the walls where in the old days their little fortified caves were stored with corn, the brown people of the "Land of the Sky Blue Water" remember the visit of Couda-pahvich and the tracks of the big horse. Havasupai still has corn, and they know the value of corn.

And somehow, as he leaves this hidden, sylvan spot, the visitor's sense of values becomes strangely jumbled. What's all the fuss about? These people are happy. These people are serene. Why not sit on the ground with them and listen to the tinkle of blue waters? Why the uplift? Why the reform?

But then he reaches Hilltop and soon is again in contact with the world of white men. He sees that civilization inevitably marches on. He sees that, inevitably, his friends of the peaceful canyon must arise or be overwhelmed. Then he remembers those little, useless frame houses. How he wishes they might have been built of stone!

## They Live in a Green Bowl Sunk in the Desert

All photos, H. E. Williams

LULLED BY FALLING WATERS

Indians of the Havasupai Tribe Are Established in Havasu Canyon in the Arizona Desert, Where the Valley Is Watered by an Indigo Blue Stream That Comes From Underground. Top, Left to Right—A Havasupai Hogan, Half of Which Is Underground. This Is the Family of Spoonhead, Who Is Seen in the Picture at the Bottom. Upper Right Is the Blue Water as It Leaves the Canyon in a Majestic Leap of Color.

## Tree Experts Meet In New Hampshire

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW LONDON, N. H., Aug. 21—"Reforestation" will be the principal subject of the annual two-day forestry conference, to be held this year on Aug. 26 and 27 at the Colby School for Girls. The conference has been arranged by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests and the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, with a strong group of coöperating organizations.

"Vast tracts of land throughout the United States are virtually man-made deserts," says Mr. Gharles L. Pack, forester and economist, "upwards of 100,000,000 acres have ceased to be productive assets and have become menacing liabilities. This is the result of ruthless, unscientific deforestation of valuable timberlands. These acres must be reforested before they will produce one penny toward the prosperity of this country."

The conference will open with an excursion on Aug. 25, to the plantations of Mr. C. M. Robinson, Jr., where several species of trees not native to New Hampshire are planted. The afternoon will be devoted to discussions on highway beautification, especially with such phases as the extension of reservations and progress in the removal of billboards from the public highway. Thursday will be devoted to questions on forest taxation and rural betterment, and upon state forests in general.

## Shovel and Tool Companies Merge

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—Formation of a shovel and tool company with plants in five states was announced here today by Mr. Richard Harte, president of the new corporation, the Ames Baldwin Wyoming Shovel Company.

The announcement said the company had acquired the shovel interests of the Ames Shovel & Tool Company of this town, the Baldwin Tool Works, Hubbard & Co., the Pittsburgh Shovel Company, and the Wyoming Shovel Works.

Plants of the various companies are located in Alton, Ill.; Anderson and Montpelier, Ind.; Parkersburg, W. Va., and Pittsburgh and Wyoming, Penna. All will continue to be operated. The Ames Company, besides its works here, owned and operated the T. Rowland's Sons, Inc., and the George Griffiths Company, Cheltenham, Pa.; the H. M. Myers Company and the Wright Shovel Company, Anderson, Ind.; the St. Louis Shovel Company, St. Louis, Mo., and the Steel Rolling Mill, Elwood, Ind.

Executive offices will be maintained here for the present, with sales offices in New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

## Massachusetts Studies Dairy Data

Information regarding milk and dairy inspection regulations in Massachusetts and other states is being gathered by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture for the use of the special recess commission appointed by Governor Ely to investigate the milk inspection situation in Massachusetts.

The commission, headed by State Senator Thomas H. Johnston of Clinton, has asked information about laws in other states which apply to milk supply inspection, including state, city and town regulations. These laws will be classified and summarized for the committee's use when it begins active operation in the fall.

The commission aims to determine the actual milk production conditions in this State, including the extent to which dairy farmers are hampered by conflicting regulations of different health departments. The commission plans also to make a tour of dairy inspection early in September.

# 50-MILE FORUM ON PROHIBITION TO BE STARTED

### Students in 500 Colleges to Participate in Discussions

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—A series of "50-mile forums" planned to interest students in 500 colleges in an extensive study of the prohibition problem will be started this fall by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, Mr. Harry S. Warner, general secretary of the association, announced today.

Students, professors and college workers within a radius of 50 miles will be gathered in each of these conferences, Mr. Warner said. Sessions will be held at least twice a week, and they will be preceded or followed by forums, conferences and addresses by speakers in near-by colleges.

A preliminary conference at which the program will be launched will be held in Washington, Sept. 25, when secretaries of the association will meet with professors and representative students.

Ohio will be first State covered by the forums. The first meeting will be held at Columbus, Oct. 17 and 18. Subjects to be discussed there are: "Alcohol in Modern Society," "The Social and Economic Aspects of Prohibition," "The Canadian Systems of Liquor Control" and "The Swedish and Other Possible Alternatives to National Prohibition." Student representatives and professors will present phases of the question, "The Situation Among Students."

Forums will be conducted in 30 or more Ohio colleges before and after the Columbus meeting, Mr. Warner said. The association will then move on to other states to undertake similar work.

**DRYS TO GATHER IN ALBANY**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20—Oct. 15, 16 and 17 will mark three days of intensive dry campaigning here in connection with the newly launched Allied Forces for Prohibition movement.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# HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

## "Linen Chest" Serves Good Causes

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE LINEN CHEST is a smart little shop devoted to good causes and established in an exclusive residence neighborhood of Manhattan. Mrs. Bausman, its owner, is a member of an old southern family, but she graduated from Smith College in the heart of thrifty Yankeedom. Finding that social life alone offered little satisfaction, she decided to take an interest in business affairs, and this she did for a time under happy auspices in New York City. After her marriage she decided to contribute her experience to the endowment fund of her Alma Mater. And so the Linen Chest, one of the few shops in the city devoted exclusively to linens for the home and for women's wear, came into existence. Since then the Henry Street Settlement has become one of its beneficiaries.

Mrs. Bausman believes that a house may be artistic throughout all its departments; and, because the more formal quarters have heretofore been given the major share of the chatelaine's attention, she decided to begin at the bottom by offering an "ensemble" for the kitchen. To correspond with the color of the wall—for most kitchens have tinted walls or at least woodwork in these days—towels in all the variety demanded by this laboratory, are offered in a diversity of woven checks and stripes, or with borders to match whatever is the scheme. Towels and table linen for the servants' dining-room are of Holland linen in rainbow stripes or solid colors.

**Elegant Damask**

Mrs. Bausman's linen for the family table is of a sort to bring joy to the heart of every woman who takes pride in her home. Colored textiles have largely taken the place of white damask, though some home makers still cling to the conservative style of snowy covers, faultlessly laundered. In tinted sets are shown woven damask cloths and napkins, fine and lustrous as silk, in pastel tones — peach, pale green, blue, gold—with borders in which the pattern appears in silvery white. Nothing more lovely in dining-room furnishing can be envisioned than a table set with crystal and silver on a cloth of such rose-pink satin damask reflecting the tones of la France roses in a silver bowl. Napkins to match the dinner cloth are of generous size, though not so large as they were half a century ago, when it was something of an accomplishment to manage one of them on one's lap. White cloths and napkins have borders in solid color, usually a delicate shade, though some hostesses go in for bright tints which are carried throughout the table decorations. These, however, are more in use for informal dinners or luncheons. An original set is shown of runners and serviettes made of eyelet-embroidered linen lawn, to be had in violet, green or blue.

For formal occasions ornate cloths of lace and linen, or of lace alone are offered by the linen shop, and the widest latitude in individual taste is met. Splendid tablecloths of point de Venise and Milan are shown in combination with linen damask napkins bordered with the lace. A charming arrangement for the luncheon table is made possible by one wide scarf of lace or two narrow strips to be laid lengthwise, with plate doilies and lace-edged serviettes.

The linens are imported from Holland, France, Italy, Germany, Ireland, Russia, the Balkans—from every European country that caters to beauty loving people. Merry plaids from the Basque country are suggested for informal al fresco table settings, and for general service in country houses covers in gayly colored prints are at hand. The coarser linens, particularly the German and Italian, make decorative and serviceable fittings for the table. These are woven in the natural unbleached shade and are preferred by some to anything in color. Also, there are linens in special designs for cars, private yachts and airplanes.

**For Sleeping Quarters**

The Linen Chest almost outdoes itself in equipping the sleeping quarters and adjoining rooms. Beginning with the bed, all of the fabrics are the daintiest. Colored sheets have been in style for several years, and color is still used but more in borders. Lovely pink, yellow, blue, green and violet hems on white sheets are preferred by many who appreciate the difficulty of laundering and keeping an even tint in sheets of pastel shades.

Counterpanes of the old-time Marseilles and other plain white cottons have given way to many delightful coverlets of linen, dimity, linen-and-cotton prints and chintz. By making of the same material curtains and covers, including those of the bed, the chamber may be furnished in complete harmony.

Covers for blankets, both practical and beautiful, are made of tinted silks inset with lace, or of silk, crepe or crepe-satin, monogrammed, and serve for a night coverlet. Bathrooms are fitted in a fashion undreamed of by the old-fashioned hostess, and towels of various size along with shower curtains and mats are woven in decorative patterns and beautiful colors. In all of the household linens fine initialing and monogramming are done.

To serve the occupants of the home there are shown complete trousseaux, layettes, wedding and bon voyage gifts, sets of sheets, blankets, towels and incidental accessories for school and college, and a delightful collection of handkerchiefs for both men and women.

E. J. Mason

By Painting With Liquid Enamels on Glass Many Beautiful Effects Can Be Produced. Such Glass Can Be Washed Freely in Tepid Water.

## Painted Glassware

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

GLASS with designs painted in liquid enamels lends itself well to different color schemes in the home.

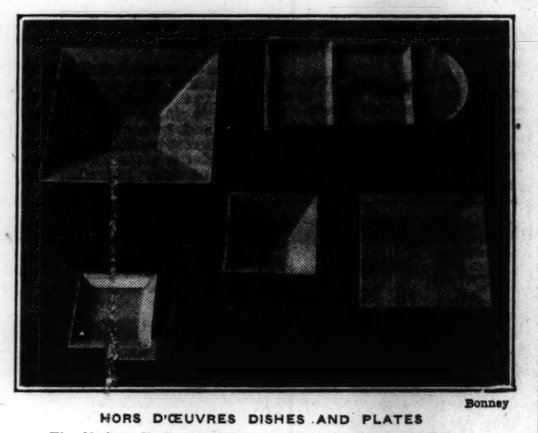
For this work it is best to try to obtain glass that is clear, and quaint ih shape. Bath-salt jars and containers of original shape can be had quite cheaply and make fascinating possessions when prettily decorated. Dessert sets, luncheon sets, and trinket sets in painted glass give a most original and charming impression.

Any kind of good liquid enamel can be used for this painting, and many quaint original ideas may inspire the designs.

For those who desire a definite note of one color there are many flower patterns which can be worked out in shades of orange, red, or blue. Colored glass, as well as plain glass, can be used as background for the decorations. A set of water jug and goblets for the table, designed with blue delphiniums on green glass, was very effective; the colored glass was perhaps even more delightful than the plain ground would have been. Scarlet decorations on yellow glass and purple shades on amber are combinations that will prove effective in many rooms. There is practically no color plan that cannot be carried out in hand-painted glass. Very practical, too, is the fact that the glass can be washed as easily as ordinary glass, and it will be found to support a reasonable amount of heat.

Those who favor Victorian fashions in interior decoration will find this painted glassware particularly happy as a decorative asset in their general scheme.

Such painted glassware may also be bought. One firm specializes in seasonal decorations. A charming lunch set for spring was carried out in blues and yellows through an entire grouping of spring flowers. A tall bath-salt container held the promise of full summer with a quaint design of pink hollyhocks. A bowl with a painted design of asters in shades of purple, heralded autumn. Particularly happy was a foxglove and fern design that would look well for table glassware in a country home.



Bonney

HORS D'ŒUVRES DISHES AND PLATES

The Modern Craftsman Likes to Put Corners on His Dishes.

These highly decorative dishes were designed by the French artist, Pierre Chareau, and are made of baked china, in various pastel tints. The assembled piece in the upper right-hand corner of the illustration may be used as five different plates, if desired.

## Stenciled Floors

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A NEW way to transform old floors is to stencil them with paint. The idea has been borrowed from linoleum, which employs figured effects.

Quick-drying paint is used for the background, and the job can be done in a comparatively short time. Two coats of this paint are applied and if each coat is dried before the next one is put on, the result is a durable high gloss.

Two styles of stenciling are used. One imitates linoleum in an all-over pattern, while the other is applied in a border or just in corner designs. A great many shops have cardboard stencils measuring about six inches square, but it is not difficult to cut a design one's self, from stiff cardboard.

To do it, draw the outline of a simple solid motif on six-inch cardboard, and then cut it out with a sharp knife, being careful to make clean edges. A motif can be traced with tissue paper directly from linoleum or wall paper.

**Harmonizing Colors**

Some of the designs that come in ready-made stencils include simple Dutch windmills, fleur-de-lis, tulips, parrots, butterflies and motifs resembling those of wall papers. A stencil design is attractive if it harmonizes either with the wall paper or figured draperies. Fruit shapes, like pears, grapes or apples, depicted in natural size, are good. Simple tree and potted flower decorations, and ships, are still other ideas for attractive stencils.

There is a special stencil paint, which must be applied finally to the painted floor, and also a powder. The latter prevents the design from blurring around the edges. It is applied to the finished floor and should be practiced with first on a board. A cloth to wipe the stencil clean each time before using, is essential to neat work.

The one rule as to color schemes is to make the stenciled design contrast with the background. Thus vivid colors are needed to show up a dark floor, while dark designs can be applied to a light floor. The proper color scheme to use will depend upon the room and the exposure. A light ground usually shows foot tracks less, so is most practical for a kitchen, breakfast room, or hallway. Dark floors are considered by decorators to "hold down" a room better. And if the woodwork is medium-toned, the floor should not be lighter. In fact it makes a better balance if it is darker. Black, dark green and even dark blue are exceedingly good style now. Where the room has a sunny exposure, the effect is as pleasant as one could desire.

**Divers Themes**

In a kitchen, a blue floor with designs stenciled on in white, tan or yellow makes a very pretty linoleum effect. The windmill or tulip designs are excellent to use and may be painted on a breakfast room or dining-room floor to match the kitchen. If a rug is used in the dining-room, the designs may be stenciled into the corners. Parrots are attractive stenciled in green, orange, or red on a tan, gray or black floor.

For a bedroom, floral stencils are pretty. Big white daisies stenciled on a light green floor will look lovely with an occasional rag rug. Rose-colored flowers on a gray floor are another color scheme. If there is dark furniture, the brown floor, which is always good, can be brightened with yellow stenciling. Fruit, butterflies, or the conventional linoleum designs are attractive. Two tones of one color, if the tones contrast sharply, can be very effective.

The fancy octagon, square and cross designs are more conventional, and therefore in particularly good taste for stenciling on a hall floor. A runner may be used down the middle with a stenciled border.

In a living room where braided rugs are used, a painted floor is appropriate, and easy to keep clean. Let the wall paper and exposure determine the color scheme. Small pine trees and ships are interesting motifs to stencil in a border.

Of course it is wise to experiment first on a board with all color schemes before applying a design on a floor. A small brush is useful for painting through the cardboard stencil.

## The Waste Places Bloom

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

OUR neighborhood has just been having the enjoyable experience of watching the building of a Spanish stucco house with all the last words of home making. Each detail, from the interior finish of the woodwork with raw distillate, to the hanging of the wrought-iron gate and the placing of the red stepping stones, had its thrill and fascination. And when the family moved in and gave it the human touch, we watched with unabated interest and enthusiasm the hanging of the draperies on their iron rods and the first lighting of the iron torcheres. It was as good as a play and we sighed to think that the final curtain was about to fall. But there were more acts than we had imagined. The first thing in the morning the new and glorified garbage can appeared.

It was enameled a brilliant orange, and was decorated with garlands of painted poppies, the real gay yellow of the natural flower and the bright feathery green of the natural leaves. And it was a small, fat, compact cozy little affair, holding not more than two quarts, if it did that. There it sat, blossoming forth in the desert waste of huge and battered containers, as if its one and only mission in life was to be beautiful, while the others were proclaiming boldly that they were purely utilitarian.

It sent the writer out on the trail of these hitherto arid spots in domestic furnishings and she discovered that the wave of color has washed up over them as it has over everything else in the house. One has to look twice at these humble things to recognize them. They have become so ornamental that they might almost have a place in the parlor, if parlors existed any more. The commonplace has been lifted to a higher plane.

**Transformed**

But beautifying is not all that has been done to waste containers. The modern garbage can is more sanitary and convenient than it used to be. It is much smaller, and the real utilitarian holder of the waste is a pail that fits into the outer shell. This outer shell is the one that is all dressed up in gay colors and decorated in flowery garlands. The whole affair slips into a niche under the sink or, better yet, into a niche outside the house. A lid with a spring, connected with the container by a tube, is a fixture at the side of the sink. Or, if the housekeeper likes it entirely separated from the sink, an outside container may be secured which has a lid with a spring, to be worked by a foot lever.

Or perhaps the burning of waste is preferred. Incinerators may be obtained in various patterns and prices. Some of them are not much more than galvanized pipes with holes punched in them to ventilate the fire; others are not only more ornate but claim more perfect combustion. One attractive kind is made of some metal combination molded into the likeness of an old tree trunk. This makes the casual stroller in the garden think he has come upon a rustic fireplace for picnic parties. Once again is utilitarianism camouflaged into the gay semblance of an outdoor fiesta.

**Beauty Rides the Crest**

There are other household wastes besides garbage and the mode of the moment has beautified in an artful manner their containers also. A waste "basket" is not always a basket in these days. It may be of ornamental papier-mâché, wire metal, or wood. It may be round, square, triangular, oval, octagon, or what you will. Or if your fancy still clings to basketry, the choice is legion. And many people are using pottery jars of gay color and many sanitary advantages.

The old-fashioned rag bag seems to have given way to more modern containers. One of these is the paper shopping bag which some stores furnish free to customers or which may be bought for five or ten cents, according to size. The way to use these is to classify the "pieces," put each kind in a bag by itself and then hang them all up on hooks in a closet.

Another scheme is to fit up a screen similar to those which have been used for some time for sewing kits. It is equipped with bags hung at the back, in which the pieces, sorted and classified, are kept. This screen may be quite a decoration to any room and it releases space in a crowded closet.

This present generation seems imbued with the determination to exclude ugliness. The best wits among the home decorators are designing handsome concealments for homely necessaries.

## Home Making

By MRS. H. A. BURNHAM

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A FAMILY of our acquaintance has, occasionally, what it calls a "Poetry Picnic." When asked what was meant by that designation the mother explained that every member of the family was very fond of poetry, and that a poetry picnic was one to which every one went prepared to repeat some poem of his or her own choosing, preferably one about the out-of-doors. After repeating the poems they all tried their wits at composing some verses. Even the littlest member sometimes uttered a thought which was lovely enough to be considered poetry if one remembers what Professor Post of Boston University once said. Upon being asked "What does poetry do?" Professor Post replied, "Poetry does two things, it charms with delight and amazes with understanding."

A few examples of contributions made by different members of this family to one "poetic picnic" are suggestive of many other happy days which they have spent together. Father repeated one of the stirring poems by Robert Service about life in the great Northwest in such a manner that Sonny's eyes grew big with wonder. Mother contributed parts of Henry Van Dyke's "God of the Open Air," and they all thought more about the marvel of "trees that cling to their sure foundations" and "courage of bird's light wings on long migrations." Sonny, four years old, knew Eugene Field's "Dinkey Bird," and many "Dinkey birds" sang in "Amfalula trees" as he repeated it. Little sister, three, said a nursery kindergarten grace before they ate luncheon:

God is great and God is good,
And we thank Him for this food.

* * *

One of the expressions which were thought to be "poetry material" occurred when a seashell was held to Sonny's ear. He had visited Niagara Falls a short time before and had been much impressed by the roar of the rushing waters. As he heard the tiny roar from the little shell, he said, "I looked at it with my ears and it was a waterfall. " Again a contribution was made by sister when she threw a white stone into the water that she might see the "silver flames" when the water ran over it.

Needless to say this family have good out-of-door manners. They eat and rest in rooms carpeted with pine needles, hung with bronze and green tapestries, and ceilinged in splendor such as cannot be duplicated by brush or chisel. Because they would not think of throwing trash around their own home they use the same good taste when occupying rooms far lovelier than their own. They are always welcomed by owners of groves and orchards where particularly lovely surroundings add more poetry to that which they love and memorize.

* * *

These people told me of an experience that they had last summer. One day they packed a picnic luncheon and, with much pleasant anticipation, started for a grove which had the previous year been equipped with bricked fire pots, drinking fountains, and other picnic devices. They planned to roast new potatoes and green corn, and to spend a day of restful pleasure. As they approached their destination they were greatly surprised to find a heavy gate barring their progress. They made inquiries of the farmer who owned the place and were told that he had closed it to the public because so much trash had been thrown around that it had required all of his time to attend to the grounds. He directed them to a side entrance which he said was left open for people who, like themselves, "took their manners along with them."

Many beautiful spots would be made available for picnicking if their owners were sure that their hospitality would be appreciated and their property respected.

## Kitchen Wit and Wisdom

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The crust of apple pies is inclined to bake or brown before the apples are thoroughly tender. To overcome this difficulty, cut the apples in small pieces and place them in the oven to heat through while the crust is being prepared. A perfect apple pie is made by putting in the bottom crust a large tablespoonful of flour mixed with a half cupful of sugar and a sprinkle of nutmeg. Fill well with the heated apples, add ¾ of a cupful of sugar and over the top sprinkle bits of butter. Wet the edges of the lower crust, put on the upper crust and press the edges firmly together. Bake in a medium-hot oven.

To make jelly of the sourer fruits, add a third more of sugar than there is juice; this hardens more quickly than do equal measurements, is milder and just as economical, as the extra sugar results in more jelly.

To keep honey from sugaring when bought in large quantities, add a cupful of sugar sirup mixed with a tablespoonful of vinegar to every 3 pounds of honey. Pour the sirup while hot into the honey and stir. The honey flavor remains, and the sirup adds to the quantity.

A delicious and economical sirup is made by browning in a frying pan several cupfuls of granulated sugar. Add enough hot water to make a sirup. Keep in a corked container. Thus is secured at a small cost a carameled sirup, for the price of the sugar is small compared to even the cheapest sirups in the market.

To cook fried eggs over the top, put a drop or two of water in hot grease and cover the frying pan.

**Sandwich Filling or Appetizer**

Chop fine bologna or deviled ham to make ½ of a cupful and add 3 tablespoonfuls of minced green pepper, 2 chopped hard-boiled eggs, ¼ of a teaspoonful of salt and 2 teaspoonfuls each of prepared mustard and mayonnaise dressing. Spread on crackers or thin toast lightly buttered, for a delicious appetizer.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# THE HOME FORUM

## Sapphire Sea and Sapphire Sky

IT IS my habit to go to a certain beach twice a year—early, before the crowd comes, and late, after it has dispersed. But yesterday I broke beyond this circle of custom and visited the seaside to see the crowds of people coming and going. The children were jolly and most interesting, and it did one good to see them in such high glee. But, after a while, I wearied of the crowd and sought rest and refreshment in solitude, a few miles along the shore. The sun was still climbing the heavens in great glory as I stretched out in lassitude upon the clean, cool, yellow sand, and sent my eyes out to the far horizon. The day was perfect. Before me lay the illimitable sea, above me the vast blue sky; near me were little pools left behind by the last retiring tide. Billow after billow came tumbling to the shore, the glad waves leaping into the light, my heart dancing with them. White seabirds were wheeling in the air over the swells and seeming to carry my cares upon their wings. Some hours ago I had stood amid the dust and din of a town and,

Instead of shores where ocean beats,
I heard the ebb and flow of streets.

Now I was away from the tumult of human voices, where my eyes could feed upon the boundless horizon! In transport of delight at all the loveliness before me, I let my thoughts wander.

I dreamed of the sea as a highway of empire—of galleys that sailed over it to triumph and domination; of armadas of tottering kingdoms asleep in its mighty depths; of how the sea has washed along the shores of many past empires, both before and since the Greek poet wrote of the "multitudinous laughter of the ocean waves." The sea has always been the way of adventure, discovery, conquest, mystery. But Britannia, greatest of empires, has for many years regarded the same sea as a silver girdle of safety. It was not till the East and the South had bowed under the yoke of the North that the sea yielded its deepest secrets and its loveliest beauties. When the Celts with fiery ardor made inquisition of those mighty waters at "their priest-like task" around the shores of Brittany, Guernsey, Cornwall, Ireland, and a great part of the Scottish seaboard, then was the sea worshiped as a wonder of creation. Blessed is the man who has the Viking's passion for the sea!

Then I mused upon the fact that the sea has had to wait a long time to come into its kingdom. For to see it as the highway to empire is as nothing to finding it with modern eyes in its æsthetic aspects. Nature is now loved for its own sake, apart from its uses to man. It has become something more than a mere framework of circumstance; it is rather a system of types and symbols for man's deepest education. This fair earth, with its manifold hues and forms and waving skirts and fringes, is like the dial plate of a watch, marked with significant intimations. Of the sea we can say:

Earth has not a plan
So boundless or so beautiful as thine;
The eagle's vision cannot take it in;
The lightning's wing, too weak to sweep its space,
Sinks halfway o'er it, like a wearied bird.
It is the mirror of the stars, where all
Their hosts within the concave firmament,
Gay marching to the music of the spheres,
Can see themselves at once.

I have hinted that the sea performs a great and wonderful ministry, my cares being caught up on the sea-birds' wings. I sat before the far-reaching glory of the seascape with the grand sea-psalm sounding in my ears. The vastness of the sea put to shame the trivial things that fretted me; the salt breath that came out of the vastness conquered all pettiness with its enriching ozone; the ever-changing moods, her varying song, Siren that she is, her incessant lure! And also that hint of endless restlessness beneath her calmest exterior and sleeping listlessness! Then how exquisitely lovely the cloud-palaces, drifting along the horizon, ever and anon steeping their marbles in the blue waters beneath! In the presence of all this sublimity of sea and sky, what wonder if one be filled with a thrilling sense of unbounded freedom? Oh, Sea, what melody in thy ceaseless ebb and flow! Like a mother crooning her sweet low lullaby to her sleeping babe, the soft and tender notes now rise above the late afternoon breeze and again leave one in a gentle sigh of love and tenderness.

The sea and the sky were intimate companions in the thought of ancient men. And so they are today. Not that we find Jove in the thunder, and Neptune riding on the wave. But we rejoice in the clearing away of lesser thoughts and interest which sea and sky together give us. In the presence of sea and sky, we are face to face with the great cosmic spaces and there is room for all our forgotten reverence. There is that in the sky which synthesizes all our human story; and there is that in the sea which brings the details of all life's landscapes to a magnificent focus. There is that in ourselves—in you and me—which is made for the sea and the sky and all between! Hence will you wonder if I say that, yesterday afternoon, I sat and looked upon the scene till it greatened me and I saw the sea lie soft like a tear upon the face of earth!

But O the still, tranquil, celestial beauty of the sky! The exquisite boundlessness of it! In the sky thought seems as boundless as space; there is thought and thought beyond, unimagined thought. Did the greatest man among us ever behold a billionth part of the beauty that is born in the boundless sky! Think of the astonishing sum of beauty, appearing daily in the sea and sky and earth. So one looked upon the sky, wondering if it did not enjoy the serenity of its own azure moods, whether it did not glory in the magnificence of a storm at sea. Does nature in all its manifold forms rejoice in the wonders that leap from its own wild heart?

What fantastic pictures the clouds make in the sky! Shakespeare asks: "Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel?" and Keats somewhere speaks of the clouds crossing the sky "like troops of elephants." If you will watch carefully, day by day, you will see the clouds build fairy castles. Shelley tells how the clouds "bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers," bearing "light shade for the leaves when laid in their noonday dreams." All the crimson and gold mirrored itself on their transparent surface, mauve and silver and pearl, blush-rose and faintest heliotrope; all the glowing amber tints and the iridescent tender hues, gathered in lovely festoons for the eyes to feast upon. Their endless change and their fleecy loveliness were a source of continual interest. I lay upon my back and mused, interested, and touched to finest issues in my thought.

I turned my gaze along the shore. At the remotest edge of the sky was primrose, then apple-green, silver-gray and azure. The clouds trailed away in bands of purple and mauve, then long lines of white mist into the limitless blue again. I have seen the sun's gorgeous pageant, when, gathering up his robes of scarlet and gold, he travels on his way and leaves the world wrapped in the sullen dark; I have looked into the daring pomp of midnight skies, when

the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold;

I have seen in the Rocky Mountains the emerald lake netting the mountains and the stars; I have seen and loved the elfin glamour of Derbyshire dales in the twilight of June; but not even these wonders could compare with the ethereal loveliness of sea and sky garmented in light from the beauty of this midsummer day.

I retraced my steps along the shore to find here and there little pools motionless and clear, and as I peered at the Lilliputian land within, the whole looked like a sheet of pure glass over a picture. As my walk back lengthened I came across those castles of sand devised by persons young and ingenious, some of them walled and moated; farther along were children, coming and going with their buckets and spades; young people playing catch ball; and ere I wanted it I was back again in the crowd—the pushing, jostling, struggling rabble. Here were fairs, processions, boat-races, and all the paraphernalia and modern apparatus that draw the crowd. I enjoyed watching their antics, just as I would enjoy the antics of an unwieldy ponderous creature; but I cannot say it did much more than stir my curiosity.

* * *

And now the crowd has melted away, it was an ephemeral affair, but the loveliness abides of those two grandest objects of nature—sapphire sea and sapphire sky.

J. M.


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*St. Anne sur Mer: From an Etching by Adolph Blondheim*

## *The Lookout*

*(Shadow Mountain, Colorado)*

Steep is the trail that winds
to where his camp is laid;
two thousand feet of forest,
gaunt cliffs and rugged ledges
fall sheer to water
whose unplumbed, shadowed depths
rest in the canyon
on his mountain's feet.

He and the Colors—
guardians of mountain, canyon,
plain—
alone beneath the sun;
a great bird, curious,
circles above the banner;
white clouds drift over—
the lightnings flash
and thunders crash about them.

Night spreads her wings
across the peaceful valley,
and faintly from the distant glen
is borne the homing call of birds;
shy creatures of the wild awake.
Louder the crash of waterfall,
filling the gorge with spray;
and when the last rays of the setting sun
have touched its folds—
the flag is lowered.

Alone upon the heights—
beneath the stars
he keeps his watch
above the sleeping land.
Alone?
Who loves the trees and stones,
the forest folk,
the storms and stars,
and serves mankind—
he is not solitary.

CAROLINE LAWRENCE DIER.

## A Maker of Perfumes

There were three of us, each dreaming dreams of becoming writers. In our youthful egotism we had a conviction that we saw things with other eyes than those of the more mature, but we were reluctant to use the word "imaginative." We preferred the negative appellation—"not writers of fact." One evening one of us stopped before a little shop window, on the edge of a middle-western city. We were always looking for "copy."

By the light of a dim gas jet could be seen a man of benign countenance, fingering his tools—a pair of scales, cartons with foreign labels, glass tubes, bottles with odd-shaped necks, jars of an opaque texture that suggested mystery.

Word of this discovery was quickly communicated to the other two, and then began our acquaintance with the German perfume maker: for such he proved to be.

During the year that we remained in the city we spent many an hour in the little shop, listening to Herr Heberlein tell of his boyhood, spent in a village on the edge of the Black Forest. We never tired of hearing the story of how he came to America:

"My father and my grandfather," he explained, in broken English which I can hear as plainly this moment as if he were speaking, "and their fathers before them had always worked among flowers, as gardeners or florists or nurserymen.

"One day an American lady, in talking with my father, said: 'And do you not make perfume of these flowers?'

"After she had gone, I thought: 'Why not? Why not make perfume and go to America?'

"I told my father. He shook his head. The Heberleins had always worked among flowers, but not in that way and certainly not in a foreign country. However, my father did not oppose me after a little. I went to the city and apprenticed myself to a chemist, working later for a manufacturer of a famous cologne. Then I came to America. I have been here for—well, never mind, my young friends, how many years, but a great, great many!"

Of course, he did not tell us his formula—not but what it would have been quite safe to have done so—but about everything else he told us; everything in connection with the business of a perfumer. He took a personal delight in every dram that his skillful fingers passed over the old walnut table that served as a counter. Sometimes retail customers would ferret him out; and always he would explain, with his genial smile, that it was for the wholesaler only that he worked,—but "perhaps this once!" And the customer, invariably a woman, would be given a generous bottle at a ridiculously low figure.

There were certain essences by which, as he carefully measured them for mixture, he could bring before us German scenes of his early days: old gardens, legends of the flowers, characteristics of those who raised them. All this we enjoyed, but it was, I think, chiefly because of his rare kindliness and philosophy of contentment in his chosen work that he was dear to us. And in the years that have passed since, we have not forgotten Herr Heberlein. We often recall that little shop: a flickering gas flame, the fragrance of jasmine, violets, attar of roses, and sometimes, as an interlude, folk songs, sung in a light tenor voice.

ON HIS most recent trip abroad, Adolph Blondheim lived for a year and a half at Cagnes. Here, as well as in the surrounding hill towns, he found many things to record on canvas and paper; and particularly, St. Anne sur Mer was one of the villages which fascinated him. There is little to differentiate it from its ancient sister towns, except that its incline seemed steeper and its houses more precariously placed. In fact, they, like the trees, seem to have taken deep root, to prevent themselves from sliding down the mountain. The uphill movement, the laborious climb of the steep incline, is the feeling that gives this etching its outstanding quality, and this effect has been achieved by diagonal lines which insist on mounting ever higher. There are no restful horizontals and as few perpendiculars as possible, while the trees and even the roofs seem to toil toward the zenith. The figures, too—one curiously placed in the lower left-hand corner, two indistinctly seen in the shadow in the center—assist the impression of ascending. The artist has been adroit in depicting them all rising, instead of one or two descending. They also help in the uphill movement. In fact, it is interesting to note how this etcher has treated every detail to further his intention.

This plate was executed with great spontaneity and swiftness; but, at times, Adolph Blondheim works quite deliberately, often biting as many as three plates before he achieves a result that pleases him.

## Heeding the Call to Adventure

Spellbound and quivering with excitement, the Water Rat followed the Adventurer (or the Sea Rat) league by league, over stormy bays, through crowded roadsteads, across harbour bars on a racing tide, up winding rivers that hid their busy little towns round a sudden turn; and left him with a regretful sigh planted at his dull inland farm, about which he desired to hear nothing. . . .

The quiet world outside their rays receded far away and ceased to be. And the talk, the wonderful talk flowed on—or was it speech entirely, or did it pass at times into song—chanty of the sailors weighing the dripping anchor, sonorous hum of the shrouds in a tearing North-Easter, ballad of the fisherman hauling his nets at sundown against an apricot sky, chords of guitar and mandolin from gondola or caique? Did it change into the cry of the wind, plaintive at first, angrily shrill as it freshened, rising to a tearing whistle, sinking to a musical trickle of air from the leech of the bellying sail? All these sounds the spell-bound listener seemed to hear, and with them the hungry complaint of the gulls and the sea-mews, the soft thunder of the breaking wave, the cry of the protesting shingle. Back into speech again it passed, and with beating heart he was following the adventures of a dozen seaports. . . .

The adventurer had risen to his feet, but was still speaking, still holding him fast with his sea-gray eyes.

"And now," he was softly saying, "I take to the road again, holding on southwest-wards for many a long and dusty day; till at last I reach the little grey sea town I know so well, that clings along one steep side of the harbour. There through dark doorways you look down flights of stone steps, overhung by great pink tufts of valerian and ending in a patch of sparkling blue water. The little boats that lie tethered to the rings and stanchions of the old seawall are gaily painted as those I clambered in and out of in my own childhood; the salmon leap on the flood tide, schools of mackerel flash and play past quay-sides and foreshores, and by the windows the great vessels glide, night and day, up to their moorings or forth to the open sea. There, sooner or later, the ships of all seafaring nations arrive; and there, at its destined hour, the ship of my choice will let go its anchor. I shall take my time, I shall tarry and bide, till at last the right one lies waiting for me, warped out into midstream, loaded low, her bowsprit pointing down harbour. I shall slip on board, by boat or along hawser; and then one morning I shall wake to the song and tramp of the sailors, the clink of the capstan, and the rattle of the anchor-chain coming merrily in. We shall break out the jib and foresail, the white houses on the harbour side will glide slowly past us as she gathers steering-way, and the voyage will have begun! As she forges toward the headland she will clothe herself with canvas; and then, once outside, the sounding slap of great green seas as she heels to the wind, pointing South!

And you, you will come, too, young brother; for the days pass, and never return, and the South still waits for you. Take the Adventure, heed the call, now ere the irrevocable moment passes! 'Tis but a banging of the door behind you, a blithesome step forward, and you are out of the old life and into the new!—KENNETH GRAHAME, in "The Wind in the Willows."

## A Source for Dickens' "Nicholas Nickelby"

When Chapman had acted for a short term with Davenport and his itinerants, a young man joined their forces to play unimportant parts; a gawky, delicate-looking fellow, but quite alert, with an eager eye. No one especially marked his advent, recruits were constantly falling in hopefully, and falling out again for lack of pay. This young man kept his own counsel and was reserved to the point of shyness. Somebody said he was a newspaper man or a writer of some sort, but nobody knew, and his stay in Davenport's grand aggregation of talent was short.

Several years later Chapman had advanced from his provincial novitiate and had become a player at one of the London theaters. One night the rumor went about that Mr. Dickens was in the audience. Between acts Chapman hastened to the peep hole in the curtain. The celebrated author was pointed out to him, and the actor recognized the brief associate of his days in Davenport's company.

"And could Dickens act?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, he was pretty fair as an actor. Nobody could do much with the parts he had to play, and I guess Dickens didn't think it worth while to try hard in his. He always looked out of place in the queer costumes Davenport gave him to wear."

I asked Chapman if other people in Davenport's troupe were recognizable in the personnel of the *Vincent Crummles'* company who acted with *Nickleby* and *Smike* in the Dickens' story.

"Every one of them except that there was only one young male *Crummles* instead of two. I'll swear our leading lady was *Miss Snevellicci*, and if our heavy man wasn't Dickens' *Mr. Lenville*, he was the very spit of him. Davenport's fat wife certainly had a 'charnel house voice' like *Mrs. Crummles*."

"How about the 'infant phenomenon'?"

"Absolutely."

"But Mrs. Lander," I said, "denied point-blank that she was the model for this character."

"Of course it was exaggerated" said Chapman, "but she was *Crummles'* daughter. Dickens dressed her up—that's all. The company often walked from town to town while the properties were carried in a rickety cart, drawn by a weary pony—*Crummles'* pony, whose mother had been on the stage and whose father was a dancer.'

"As for Dickens, well, he might have been *Nicholas Nickleby*."

Dickens, avid for character and detail, was possibly at work on *Nickleby* at the time and peeding veritable models for his already conceived characters, turned stroller and lived the life until his purpose was served.—OTIS SKINNER, in "Footlights and Spotlights."

## An Early Astronomer

In 1546, there was born at Knudstrup, in Denmark, one who was destined to place astronomy on an entirely new basis—that of exact observation. His name was Tycho Brahe. He was the eldest son of a Danish nobleman, Otto Brahe, and was educated by his uncle, George Brahe. When he was thirteen years of age he was sent to the University of Copenhagen, and an eclipse of the Sun which happened in 1560 directed his thoughts to astronomy.

His uncle, however, desired him to study law, and to take his attention from science sent Tycho to the University of Leipzig, in Germany. Dr. Dreyer, to whom all interested in astronomy are indebted for his admirable biography of the great Danish astronomer, informs us that Tycho was accompanied to Leipzig by a young man named Vedel, who acted as his tutor. George Brahe had instructed Vedel not to allow Tycho to continue to study astronomy, which in those days was looked upon as a waste of time, and a most undignified occupation for the son of a nobleman. But Tycho was not to be diverted from science, having no interest whatever in the study of law. He bought, unknown to his tutor, a small celestial globe in order to know how to find the stars. He could only use it while Vedel was asleep. Tycho's first instruments were a pair of compasses, one leg of which he could point at the object observed, and the other at some known fixed star, and so could measure their angular distance apart. . . .

Tycho Brahe had come to the conclusion that the true arrangement of the planetary system could not be ascertained until the planets and stars had been carefully observed and their positions noted, instead of relying on the primitive and imperfect observations of the Greeks and Arabs. After leaving Rostock he went to Augsburg and erected in that town for the brother of the Burgomaster a large quadrant for noting the positions of the stars. In those days the telescope was unknown, and quadrants and sextants were the principal instruments of astronomers.

In 1570 Tycho left Augsburg for Denmark. About this time Tycho's time seems to have been occupied with chemistry, and one of his uncles permitted him to use an outhouse as a laboratory. Tycho pursued the study of chemistry until 1572, when a great astronomical event finally directed his attention to the stars.

On November 11, 1572 when Tycho was returning from his laboratory, he observed a brilliant new star in the constellation Cassiopeia. At first it rivaled Venus in brilliancy, and Tycho's observations showed that it had no parallax, and was therefore among the stars and did not belong to the planetary system. The light of the star now rapidly faded, but Tycho made many important observations on it. He published a book on the star named "De Nova Stella," in which he gave a detailed description of all the observations which he had made. The publication of this work greatly annoyed Tycho Brahe's proud relations, who considered it undignified for a nobleman to write a book.—HECTOR MACPHERSON JR., in "The Romance of Modern Astronomy."

## The Awakening

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MANKIND has always been much interested in the subject of dreams, that strange unreality of human experience, which bears a certain relation to the waking life, is like it, and yet is so unlike.

Dreams have sometimes appeared to be a warning or a prophecy of the future, and the Bible furnishes instances of such dreams and their results on the lives and actions of those concerned. The Israelites, for instance, paid much heed to dreams and thought of them as one of the ways by which God made known His messages to His chosen ones.

More often, however, the fantastic pictures which flit across the screen of a sleeper's thought have apparently no relation to the events of human life, and seem to arise from no remembered incident. Further, a dream may seem to the dreamer to be occupying a long period of time, even years perhaps, when in point of fact it may cover but a few moments. This brings one a glimpse of what the angel's declaration in the book of Revelation may mean, where it is written "that there should be time no longer."

A quite usual dream, with many, is the sense of flying, either soaring in the air easily and naturally without any apparatus or machine or else flying in or on something. A noticeable thing about this dream flying is that it comes mostly to the young, gradually fading out as the human being grows older.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, herself experienced this, for in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 110) she speaks of her "early dreams of flying in airy space, buoyant with liberty and the luxury of thought let loose, rising higher and forever higher in the boundless blue." And she adds, "The night thought, methinks, should unfold in part the facts of day, and open the prison doors and solve the blind problem of matter. The night thought should show us that even mortals can mount higher in the altitude of being. Mounting higher, mortals will cease to be mortal. Christ will have 'led captivity captive,' and immortality will have been brought to light."

The whole purpose of Mrs. Eddy's life work was to awaken men from their dreams of material sense to eternal, perfect, spiritual life. She saw the dreams of disease, sorrow, pain, and death, as prison doors shutting in the dreamer only so long as he remained asleep; and throughout her writings she makes it abundantly clear that the dream of a mortal existence, or belief of life in matter, is not the real fact, but is a state of consciousness in which the dream and dreamer are one, and that one a so-called mortal.

Shakespeare spoke of one phase of the dream when he puts into the mouth of Hamlet, his poet philosopher, these words:

"To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub:
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause."

Here the great genius who interpreted and expressed all human experience, may have sensed that no real awakening need be looked for through that drear mesmeric dream of death, but that it leads to another dream, to nothing but different dreams.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 427), "Death is but another phase of the dream that existence can be material." Jesus said of the little maid, "She is not dead, but sleepeth," and he awoke her from the dream. Centuries afterwards Mrs. Eddy saw again the way to awaken men to the truth which Jesus had said would make them free. She saw the deep sleep of Adam still lying heavily on human thought, and in her yearning tenderness for humanity, she began to teach the few humble folk who would listen, that sin, disease, and death are illusions—just such illusions as are troubled dreams; that God made everything that is real and that He made it good. And she demonstrated the results of mentally adhering to the fact that man in God's likeness derives nothing imperfect from his perfect cause or Principle.

Mrs. Eddy has also said that "waking to Christ's demand, mortals experience suffering" (Science and Health, p. 22), and what is Christ's demand? First and foremost it is love. The task of showing love, feeling it, proving it can work, in loveless, selfish lives, may not seem easy at first. The thought which has been narrowed by dreams of fear, cruelty, or lack, or stupefied by self-indulgence and greed does not enlarge and change in a moment; but the miracle is that dreamers are waking everywhere, and that today more people are awake to the demands of divine Science than ever before. At last sleepy human eyes are lifting their lids to the sunshine of reality, the understanding of the true nature of Life as God, and man as His perfect reflection, His beloved Son.

## Youth of Horace Greeley

The analogies between Horace Greeley and Benjamin Franklin are very striking. . . . Both Greeley and Franklin were of humble origin and reached extremely high positions with no help from relatives, nor from influence, nor from the school. Both were printers. It was worth a lifetime to show the advantage of having a trade. It served them a good turn. It saved the day. It was the bridge that carried them safe over from want to wealth. They make the point protrude that each young person ought to be able to state instantly what he would do if he was thrown on his own resources. Here is the poverty of the rich. It will be found that, in almost any company its members will have instances to relate, of the children of well-to-do parents who became stranded, helpless and themselves without a trade. . . .

Greeley said, when he was six, I am to be a printer. Thus the early choice of a trade brought all his plans and efforts into alignment. It focalized his ambitions. By "printer" he meant to produce what appears in print. He hoped to do it all and supply the copy, as well as to set the type. While he worked at type-setting on a country paper he would, being a precocious boy, compose short paragraphs, touching the news and the political outlook, and the editor liked them, and they became famous.

In the United States Navy no officer is eligible to promotion until he is able, immediately and without further promotion, to discharge the full duties of the position just ahead of him in line. So the boy Greeley was always fitting himself for more than he was then doing. To be a printer, he must be a good speller, and so he attended all the country spelling matches, where they took sides and tossed up for first choice. Horace was always the first boy called, and the victory was assured for that . . . side. Being very young he would fall asleep while the others were going through their part of the performance, and so some one near by would nudge him, when his turn was coming, and he would rouse up enough to easily spell his word and immediately resume his peaceful slumbers. . . .

His ambition made him a ferocious, untiring leader. He appropriated the contents of every book within seven miles of his country home. He way-laid the news carrier to get the first reading of the weekly paper, which he would ravenously devour in some sequestered place before appearing in the house.—JAMES L. HILL, in "Yankees."

## *Daybreak in a Garden*

I heard the farm cocks crowing,
loud, and faint, and thin,
When hooded night was going and
one clear planet winked:
I heard shrill notes begin down the
spired wood distinct,
When cloudy shoals were chinked
and gilt with fires of day.
White-misted was the weald; the
lawns were silver-grey;
The lark his lonely field for heaven
had forsaken;
And the wind upon its way whispered the boughs of May.
And touched the nodding peony-flowers to bid them waken.

—SIEGFRIED SASSOON, in "Selected Poems."


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# PRESS AGENCIES TO BAR NEWS OF LOTTERY PLANS

## Post Office Department Seeks to Clear Mails of Illegal Material

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Three large news-gathering associations have promised to coöperate with the Post Office Department in its effort to clear the mails of unlawful matter concerning sweepstake lotteries, Mr. Arch Coleman, Acting Postmaster-General, announced today.

The Associated Press, the International News Service and the United Press have assured the department that hereafter they will not handle either in stories or photographs material relating to sweepstakes lotteries. The action of the press associations was commended by Mr. Coleman. "It is notice on their part," he said, "that the newspapers they serve will not hereafter be supplied with information regarding the operation of foreign sweepstakes, and carries the hope that such information will not be obtained from any other source.

It was pointed out that the law requires the department to exclude from the mails, newspapers carrying material relating to these lotteries and subjects to prosecution persons depositing in the mails newspapers in which such matter appears. "This effective coöperation on the part of these great press associations in upholding the laws of this country, which are being so flagrantly violated by persons abroad in their eagerness to collect a heavy toll from American citizens," Mr. Coleman declared, "will, it is hoped, bring about a condition which will justify the Post Office Department in refraining from the drastic action which it otherwise would be forced to take."

Mr. Coleman pointed out that recently it was found that promoters of a certain foreign sweepstake had employed for pay a press agent in the United States to furnish to newspapers copy dealing with various features of the enterprise.

"The large number of newspapers which have editorially expressed their views against this lottery traffic since the Post Office Department started its recent campaign also are to be commended for their coöperation," the Acting Postmaster-General stated. "Their enlightenment of the general public on the subject will undoubtedly do much to prevent an enormous economic loss to their fellow citizens estimated to amount to not less than $250,000,000 in the last six months.

"Sensing that this country is a fertile field in which to operate, new sweepstake schemes emanating from foreign countries are appearing almost daily, and the Post Office Department has been promptly issuing fraud orders against them in Austria, Bermuda, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, England, Germany, Irish Free State, Liechtenstein, Ger., Mexico, Newfoundland and Switzerland."

# World Fair in 1937 Planned by Atlanta

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—Plans for an international exposition and world's fair, to be held here in 1937, were put under way at the preliminary meeting of the Central Organization Committee of the 1937 Atlanta Centennial Exposition, held on the roof garden of the Cecil Hotel.

It was unanimously determined at this meeting that such a movement shall be organized, and that it shall be independent and nonpolitical, and that every organization in the city be invited to send a representative to the next meeting, which will be held in the near future.

The purpose of this meeting, it is stated, will be to formulate plans for and begin the actual organization of the "1937 Atlanta World's Fair Bureau." All interested citizens are earnestly urged to attend this meeting and to do all in their power to forward plans and to help shape them into definite form in the immediate future.

# *First 'Washington' Plans Celebration*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, N. C.—This town of 7000 inhabitants claims the distinction of having been the first of 422 cities and towns in the United States to have been named for the first President. The bicentennial of his birth will be properly celebrated here next year.

Representative Lindsay C. Warren of Washington, N. C., is chairman of the bicentennial commission for the town. He has conferred with Representative Sol Bloom of New York, associate director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, to arrange elaborate plans for his town to pay homage in a special way to the first President. A pageant will be the chief feature of the town's program.

James Bonner, wealthy planter, founder of the town, had a bill passed by the North Carolina general assembly at Hillsboro on Nov. 20, 1771, providing for the establishment of the settlement on his plantation. At that time the place was called, "Forks of the Tar River."

A personal friend of Washington's, Mr. Bonner was named a colonel when Washington took command of the American armies at Cambridge, Mass., on July 3, 1775. Shortly afterward he named the town in honor of his Commander-in-Chief. The city was incorporated on April 13, 1782. Post office officials have corroborated the assertion that it is the first city of Washington.

# Crime's Dire Toll on Nation Depicted by Hoover Law Board

(Continued from Page 1)

commends the conclusion of its consultants relating to two matters: first, that their study of comparative cost of criminal justice in the cities be carried on to a conclusion by some other agency, and second, "the advisability of a thorough overhauling of our criminal laws, looking toward the elimination from the penal codes of the States and Federal Government of legislation which is obsolete or of doubtful social utility."

The passage referred to and commended by the commission in its consultants' report, in the above connection, is as follows::

"It is clear, we think, that the cost of enforcing the criminal law would be less if it did not attempt to forbid and punish acts participated in by large numbers of otherwise law-abiding citizens who do not regard such prohibited acts as 'criminal' except in a technical sense. However, the desirability of thus reducing the burden imposed on the taxpaying public by expenditures for criminal justice will undoubtedly be determined in the light of views as to social considerations with which we are not concerned in this report."

### Racketeering and Extortion

On the subject of racketeering and extortion, the commission concludes, after recommending new scientific studies of the matter, as follows:

"The investigations made by our consultants have induced an opinion on their part that these two types of crime are of outstanding and increasing importance in this country, and that to deal with them adequately will require accurate and comprehensive knowledge of their ramifications and methods, which is now nowhere available.

"We agree as to the importance of such studies and recommend that means be found for beginning them forthwith. . . . Intelligent action requires knowledge—not, as in too many cases, a mere redoubling of effort in the absence of adequate information and a definite plan. The carrying out of our recommendation for immediate, comprehensive and scientific nation-wide inquiry into organized crime should make possible the development of an intelligent plan for its control."

Some of the items on costs of crime, direct and indirect, contained in the body of the extensive report, are as follows:

The total federal cost of criminal justice is approximately $52,786,000 annually, of which 66 per cent is incurred in connection with prohibition enforcement. This works out at a per capita cost of 32 cents for prohibition for the nation as a whole, the report says.

So-called "state police forces" in 11 states cost about $2,660,000. State penal and correctional institutions, and parole agencies involve expenditures of about $51,720,000 annually.

### Cost of $5.39 per Capita

Average per capita cost of administering the criminal law in American cities of more than 25,000 population is approximately $5.39 per year.

"The total annual cost of criminal justice in the United States is thus very considerably in excess of $350,000,000 per year," the expert consultants engaged by the commission conclude at one point.

Private expenditures for crime protection are large also, the consultants report. The cost of the private industrial police in Pennsylvania (the "coal and iron police" recently abolished by Gov. Gifford Pinchot) was more than $1,226,000 annually. In the larger cities, $10,000,000 is paid each year for private protective services.

The Post Office Department estimates, the report states, that more than $68,000,000 per year on the average has been lost, due to fraudulent use of the mails, in the past 10 years.

The total cost of insurance on five types of crime is estimated as in excess of $106,000,000 annually.

Losses from productive labor of criminals, and of public officers employed in protection against crime, is reckoned as around $300,000,000 annually.

### Striking Contrasts Shown

Striking contrasts between the costs of police forces and machinery of law enforcement among cities are recorded in the commission's incomplete survey of this subject. These statistics are regarded by the commission as among the very most important part of this report.

For example, the detailed surveys show that the average costs of administration of criminal justice in cities of more than 1,000,000 population is $7.46, yet the ratio ranges in some of the big cities in this class and others close to it as follows: Los Angeles, $6.18; San Francisco, $6.25; Washington, $9.21; Chicago, $6.65; Indianapolis, $4.05; Baltimore, $5.59; Boston, $9.64; Detroit, $7.29; Jersey City, $11.30; Newark, $7.71; New York, $7.76; Cleveland, $4.90; Philadelphia, $8.75.

The consultants draw no specific deductions from these figures, pointing out that the discrepancies may show that in some cases a city which spends large sums is not getting adequate returns in efficiency, which keeps costs up; whereas, on the other hand, cities spending relatively small amounts may either be achieving their object through high efficiency or else be following a short-sighted course of penny-pinching.

### Police Expense Compared

Comparative costs per capita for the item of police alone in some of the big cities follow:

Los Angeles, $4.51; San Francisco, $5.14; Washington, $7.19; Chicago, $5.70; Indianapolis, $3.22; New Orleans, $2.58; Baltimore, $5.09; Boston, $6.53; Detroit, $5.97; St. Louis, $5.86; Jersey City, $7.45; New York, $6.23; Cleveland, $3.76; Philadelphia, $7.29; Pittsburgh, $4.26; Milwaukee, $3.90.

Compared to these figures, the commission comments on the small amounts spent for prosecution costs to put the criminal in jail once he has been captured by the police. Sample per capita costs for this item follow: Chicago, $.17; Boston, $.12; Detroit, $.13; New York, $.25. Cities would be well advised to pay more for prosecution, in relation to cost of police, the report says.

Comparative figures are also given as to costs of criminal courts, appellate courts, penal and correctional institutions, probation and other items.

The consultants for the commission were a group of volunteer workers, numbering some hundreds, scattered over the nation, and under the general direction of Mr. Goldthwaite H. Dorr and Mr. Sidney P. Simpson, New York lawyers.

### Costs in Massachusetts

The cost to Massachusetts for its penal and corrective institutions during 1928, amounted to $2,577,797, according to statistics compiled in the Dorr-Simpson study. This sum represented more than half of the total cost to all the New England states in that year. Expenditures for this phase of the workings of criminal justice amounted to an expenditure of 80 cents per capita.

In Boston, the cost of crime was reckoned at $7,531,041. Of this amount, the police cost amounted to more than $5,000,000. The cost of criminal courts was $1,295,526; penal anl correctional institutions, $796,018, probation, $241,640, and criminal prosecution, $95,172. The combined costs represented an expenditure of $9.64 per capita.

Statistics presented by the Wickersham Commission indicated that the total expenditures for obtaining criminal justice in Massachusetts amounted to approximately $15,000,000 in 1928, while Rhode Island spent approximately $2,000,000. In the figures for Massachusetts, the high cost of crime in Boston represented nearly half of the total sum in 1928. The cost per capita in Massachusetts is roughly estimatedd at $4.50.

### Thorough Inquiry Proposed

Discussing the subject of a proposed future study of the costs of "racketeering," recommended by the consultants, and indorsed by the commission, the experts say in part:

"Comprehensive investigation thus is very difficult, and would, indeed, be highly dangerous to the investigator. Nevertheless, such investigation is a task which urgently needs to be carried out. There are few greater contributions which could be made to an intelligent understanding of the crime problem of the United States than a detailed and comprehensive study of the extent, causes, and ramifications of racketeering. . . ."

The consultants speak also of an "extremely disturbing phase of the matter," namely, the "apparently growing tendency toward amicable relationships, cemented by bribery and graft, between organized crime and public agencies charged with the duty of law enforcement." They conclude:

"We recommend that some responsible agency which has or can secure the necessary funds should undertake a study of racketeering, organized extortion, and related forms of crime on a broad scale, with expert and scientific direction and competent and courageous personnel."

# AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

CONCENTRATING on the passenger traffic which is actually remunerative, and discarding as much of the remainder as possible, with the air-cooling of trains, appear to be the outstanding topics among rail executives with whom the writer talked on a recent western trip. By far the greater interest is manifested in air-conditioned trains and the normal process was reversed in that the railroad men proceeded to "interview" the newspaper man concerning the results of the Baltimore & Ohio's cooled trains.

Everyone agrees that it is an inevitable step for the railways and some are sufficiently sanguine to believe that it will mark the turning point in the recent drop in travel by rail. All are asking "who will pay for it," however, as it will represent a heavy capital expenditure, which must be borne, either individually or jointly, by the railroads, the Pullman Company and the passengers.

From a freight standpoint, traffic officers in the West are watching with interest the progress of hearings on a rate increase but are not optimistic of receiving any substantial increase. They aver that the railroads need it but they state, confidentially, that with their own rates being cut voluntarily to meet competition in various directions, it is difficult to press for higher rates. Also, some admit that agricultural products can hardly stand any rise at this time, while others insist that an increase would be spread out so widely that neither producer nor consumer would feel it greatly.

### Economies Introduced

There can be no question that the most rigid economies are being practiced, and in this respect, executive officers have not spared themselves and their own comfort. On the Milwaukee road, for example, all business cars are stored indefinitely, the superintendents never using their private cars and the executive officers only when it is imperative.

The chairman, Mr. H. E. Byram, is said to use regular Pullman cars in crossing the continent and the former special train used on inspection trips is cut down now to one private car in which the president, Mr. H. A. Scandrett, and his associates, all travel together. With men of seniority standing dating back to 1912 laid off, and not even on the "extra board," it is apparent that the road's officers are not traveling in luxury while their men are idle. In fact, on this and other lines, officials speak with the greatest regret of the need of cutting forces and hope for a speedy resumption of full-time employment for all their men.

### Heavy Travel Anticipated

Pacific coast railways and transcontinental lines are looking forward to a big year in 1932. The Olympic meet in Los Angeles the Shrine Conclave in San Francisco, a possible Democratic National Convention in the latter city, the Los Angeles Fiesta—to become an annual affair—and numerous other gatherings on the coast should have a marked effect upon rail travel. Southern Pacific officials take satisfaction in the fact that for the first five months of this year, the Pacific lines of that road showed a smaller drop in passenger revenues than any lines excepting the New Haven, which was reduced 16.1 per cent, and the Baltimore & Ohio, off 18.9 per cent, the S. P., tying the B. & O. New York Central was off 19.6 per cent and Pennsylvania off 22.5 per cent.

### Ticket Validations

The subject of ticket validations on round-trip tickets to the West is obviously one warranting attention by the railways. The fact that it can be defeated by anyone so desiring is entirely patent, while the added fact that of three round-trip tickets recently purchased, one did not even have a place where the ticket could be signed, or validated, indicates the inequalities of the entire practice, with its annoyance to passengers. It will be analyzed in more detail in this column subsequently.

### Open-End Observations

With the indecision as to the merits of the open versus inclosed observation platforms, the situation has been watched closely by the writer. On trains such as the Twentieth Century Limited, of the New York Central; the Olympian, of the Milwaukee, and the Southern Pacific-Rock Island's Golden State Limited, the outdoor platform was well patronized daytime and evening. The Southern Pacific's Lark has an inclosed platform and passengers who came back evidently were disappointed in not being able to go outside. The New York Central's Lake Shore Limited had a small observation platform, all seats occupied.

A number of passengers whose opinions were asked expressed the belief that there should be one place on the train where one could be outside, if desired, and after noting the fairly constant use of these platforms it appears to be a conclusive case in favor of them, as against the "bird-cage" type of glass-inclosed platform, which, incidentally, is the hottest spot in the train.

### Noted Along the Line

Travel on the New York Central's 20-hour New York-Chicago trains is increasing, with loads exceeding 100 passengers frequently. A solicitation by one of the road's solicitors developed the fact that all the salesmen of a Chicago business house were out on the road for the first time in many months. Smoother train-handling exists in the West than elsewhere, with the exception of the Baltimore & Ohio, which is the acme of perfection among railroads. A round-trip transcontinental journey may be made wholly on lines advertising in this newspaper and on trains every one of which carries The Christian Science Monitor in the observation car.

Western roads are by no means through with cut-rate bargains; the policy will be expanded . . . Cabooses on the Rock Island are painted a pure white . . . Hoboes have not left the railroads for other forms of travel, in fact, there appeared to be more rather than fewer, traveling . . . Readers of this newspaper were encountered at numerous railroad centers, the number of engineers, conductors, stewards and other rail employees in this category surprising the writer.

# Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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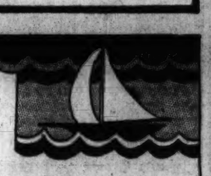

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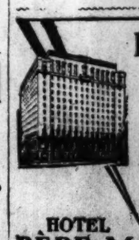

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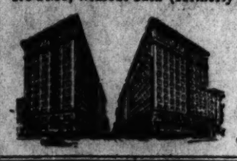

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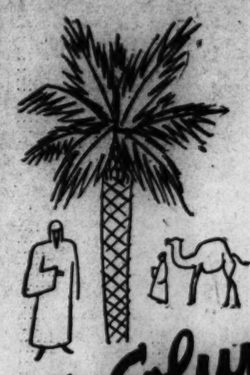

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A Clean and Modern Auto Court
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*Less than 7 days across.

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Location • Convenience
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Moderate Rates

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### Hotel Californian

TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL

The luxury of hotel life at its best. Rates in line with today's ideas of economy. Downtown Christian Science church in same block.

SAN FRANCISCO

# MARKET SLIDES OFF ABRUPTLY IN AFTERNOON

## Losses of 2 to 5 Points Established by Many Leading Issues

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The stock market ran into a selling flurry during the late afternoon today which depressed numerous prominent issues 2 to 5 points, after an extremely sluggish sag during the earlier hours of trading.

Shares off 2 to 5 included such issues as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, Allied Chemical, Eastman, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Union Pacific and Atchison, while declines of a point or so appeared in General Motors, General Electric and Radio.

The closing tone was weak. Despite the inactivity of the morning, the day's turnover was well over a million shares.

The weeky mercantile reviews reflected little save summer quiet. Bradstreets said, "Nothing more can be said for trade in general than that it continues dull. But in the East, particularly, fall showings are beginning to be made in the stores, with some interest shown among customers." Regarding industry, this agency reported a little more cheerful feeling, saying "most of the basic lines are still marking time, but, with the new season nearer, leaders are anticipating some natural pickup, and are planning accordingly."

### Petroleum Issues

The sag in the petroleum issues was in the face of further firming of gasoline prices and reports from Oklahoma that the $1-a-barrel price objective for crude has all but been achieved.

Furthermore, there has been a general revival of merger talk. Officials of Standard Oil of New Jersey are said to be confident that a way will be found to discuss the long rumored combination with the Standard Oil Company of that state, which would create a giant in the industry surpassing even the Royal Dutch Shell group in size. The Sinclair combination appears to be less near completion than some recent reports have indicated, however. While oil circles believe an agreement has been virtually reached with Prairie, it appears that terms have not been agreed upon with Tidewater Associated or Rio Grande.

The weekly gain of $14,000,000 in brokers' loans, the first upturn since the week ended July 1, reflected the little flurry of pool activity last week in an effort to attract the public.

The weekly Federal Reserve statement showed that the recent withdrawals of funds by foreign sources from the open market through sales of bills, and placing the funds on deposit with the Federal Reserve, had ceased. This operation was attributed to the Bank of France, and had had a slightly firming effect upon the money market. An increase of $39,000,000 in reserve credit appeared, largely as a result of increased member bank borrowing. The large scale injections of credit through bill and government security purposes of the previous week were not repeated. A gain of $62,000,000 in currency in circulation was generally regarded as reflecting the Ohio banking troubles.

### Bonds Irregularly Off

Bonds declined irregularly again today as trading continued moderate in most groups.

During the forenoon many issues of the rail group were steady and a few gained slight fractions. Selling pressure increased during the second half of the trading session, however, and new 1931 low prices appeared in such loans as Delaware & Hudson 4s of 1943, Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978, Pennsylvania 4½s of 1970, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960 and Boston & Maine 5s of 1955.

German 6½s and 7s were two of the most active issues of the whole list. After opening firm, both of them eased off gradually and their losses approached 1 point. San Paulo 7s of 1970 dropped almost 2 points on a heavy turnover. The trend of other foreign issues was irregular and the trading was less active than in those mentioned.

Industrial and public utility issues made narrow irregular declines. The dull trading was as good an indication of the tenor of the market as the narrow fluctuations.

American Telephone 5s of 1960 and of 1965, Detroit Edison 4½s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, American Smelting 5s and Dodge Brothers 6s were firm or higher. Stock-privilege loans declined irregularly.

## BOSTON STOCKS

### Closing Prices

| Sales | | High | Low | Aug. 21 | Aug. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Am & Cont | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| 35 | Am & Brit ct | 42 | 42 | 42 | .. |
| 761 | AM T&T | 173¾ | 168¾ | 170½ | 173⅝ |
| 150 | Amoskeag | 8½ | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 1100 | Andes Pet | .12 | .11 | .12 | .11 |
| 450 | Arcadian | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 20 | Avia Sec | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 20 | Big Sanf | 31⅞ | 31 | 31 | 31⅞ |
| 170 | Bonanza | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | .. |
| 280 | Bos El pf | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 10 | Bos El pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 |
| 20 | B&M | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | .. |
| 10 | B&M A sta | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | .. |
| 90 | B&M pr pf | 100 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99 |
| 10 | Cal & Hec | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | .. |
| 85 | East SS 1pf | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 25 | E G&Fuel | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19¼ |
| 100 | E G&F pf | 93 | 92 | 92½ | 92½ |
| 140 | E G&F prpf | 88½ | 87½ | 87½ | 88½ |
| 10 | E Mass A | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 50 | Edison Elec | 256¼ | 264 | 164 | 165¼ |
| 60 | First Nat S | 61⅞ | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 60⅞ |
| 50 | Hygrade | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. |
| 30 | Isle Royale | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 100 | Jenk Tel | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | Mass Util | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | Mergenthal | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 135 | Nash | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | 25⅜ |
| 10 | Nat Ser | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 272 | NE Tel | 142½ | 142 | 142 | 142½ |
| 570 | No Butte | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 31 | Norw Worc | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | .. |
| 95 | Pac Mills | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |
| 150 | Quincy Min | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 125 | St Mary Ld | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 10 | Shawmut | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 315 | Stone Web | 30½ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 30½ |
| 50 | Suli Mach | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 15½ |
| 30 | Swift & Co | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | .. |
| 80 | Un Twist D | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | .. |
| 143 | Uni Found | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 85 | Uni Shoe | 54½ | 54¼ | 54½ | 54¼ |
| 20 | Uni Gas | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 5⅞ |
| 40 | Util Hyd | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 50 | Vt Mass Ry | 118 | 118 | 118 | .. |

**BONDS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 | Amoskeag 6s | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | .. |
| 2000 | Wst T&T 5s | 100⅝ | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | .. |

### MERRIMACK OMITS DIVIDEND

The Merrimack Manufacturing Company passed the semiannual preferred dividend of $2.50 due Sept. 1.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

### Closing Prices

| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Aug. 21 | Last Aug. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38⅞ | 25 | .. | Abraham & Str | 100 | 38½ | 38½ | .. | .. |
| 22½ | 11½ | 1 | Adams Express | 400 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | 14½ |
| 22⅝ | 22½ | 2 | Adams Millis | 1300 | 30½ | 29⅞ | 30 | 29½ |
| 109⅜ | 70¾ | 3 | Air Reduction | 400 | 81⅝ | 78 | 78 | 82 |
| 10⅜ | 3½ | .. | Airway Elec App | 500 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 20½ | 7 | 4a0 | Alaska-Juneau | 1400 | 17⅜ | 16 | 16½ | 17¾ |
| 12⅜ | 4⅜ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 400 | 6⅜ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6⅜ |
| 88½ | 19 | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx | 300 | 19½ | 19 | 19 | .. |
| 183¾ | 102¾ | 8i | Allied Chem | 400 | 114⅝ | 111½ | 112 | 118½ |
| 29 | 11⅛ | .. | Am Ag Ch Del | 400 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | .. |
| 124¾ | 113¼ | 7 | Am Bf S&P pf | 10 | 116 | 116 | 116 | .. |
| 129⅜ | 88⅝ | 5f | Am Can | 10100 | 96½ | 91½ | 92 | 94⅜ |
| 48⅝ | 38¼ | 3f | Am Chicle | 400 | 44⅜ | 43½ | 43½ | 44 |
| 14½ | 5⅞ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 400 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8½ | 9 |
| 33½ | 18½ | .. | Am European | 600 | 20½ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 20⅛ |
| 51⅝ | 21½ | .. | Am & For Pow | 6300 | 29⅝ | 28 | 28½ | 29⅝ |
| 90 | 13½ | 6 | Am & For Pow $ | 300 | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | .. |
| 100 | 84½ | .. | Am & For Pow 7 | 200 | 94⅝ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | .. |
| 79½ | 46⅛ | .. | Am & For Pw 2pf | 100 | 49 | 49 | 49 | .. |
| 30 | 10½ | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | .. |
| 31⅝ | 18¼ | 3 | Am Ice | 300 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19 | 19½ |
| 26 | 9¼ | .. | Am International | 400 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | 14⅝ |
| 84¾ | 68⅜ | 7 | Am Loco pf | 100 | 69 | 69 | 69 | .. |
| 7 | 2 | .. | Am Mach & Met | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅜ | .. |
| 23¾ | 8⅛ | .. | Am Metal | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 39⅞ | 18 | .. | Am Nat Gas pf | 40 | 31½ | 31½ | 32 | .. |
| 64⅞ | 30⅜ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 400 | 36⅛ | 35¼ | 35¼ | 36¾ |
| 21½ | 11⅛ | .60 | Am Radiator | 400 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 37⅝ | 15⅛ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 600 | 32¾ | 31½ | 31½ | 22½ |
| 66 | 45 | 5 | AmSafety Razor | 300 | 48⅝ | 48 | 46 | .. |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | AmShip & Com | 300 | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 58½ | 24¼ | 2 | Am Smelt & Ref | 1400 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | 30⅛ |
| 138½ | 117½ | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 100 | 134 | 134 | 134 | .. |
| 4½ | ⅜ | .. | Am Solvents pf | 600 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | 1 |
| 11½ | 2¼ | .. | Am Solvents pf | 300 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2½ |
| 31¼ | 11⅛ | 1 | Am Steel Fdries | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15½ |
| 48¼ | 37 | 2½f | Am Stores | 100 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | .. |
| 60 | 42 | 5 | AmSugar Ref | 200 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 201¾ | 156½ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 4800 | 173⅛ | 168¾ | 170¾ | 173⅛ |
| 80¾ | 40¾ | 3 | Am Wat W&E | 400 | 48 | 47⅝ | 47⅞ | 48½ |
| 107 | 98⅜ | 6 | Am Wat pf 6 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 103¼ |
| 11⅞ | 8¼ | .. | Am Woolen | 500 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | 8½ |
| 40 | 20⅝ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 2500 | 35¾ | 33¾ | 35 | 36 |
| 4 | 1¼ | .. | Am Writ Pap pf | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 43¼ | 18¾ | 1½ | Anaconda Copp | 3500 | 24⅜ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅜ |
| 18 | 8 | .. | Archer Daniels | 200 | 10½ | 10 | 10¼ | .. |
| 4½ | 1½ | .. | Armour Ill A | 400 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 2⅞ | 1 | .. | Armour Ill B | 200 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 10½ | 5 | .. | Arlloom Corp | 730 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 28⅞ | 5¾ | .. | Asso Apparel Ind | 1500 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 29⅜ | 16¼ | 2½ | Asso Dry Goods | 200 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19⅝ |
| 98 | 85 | 6 | Asso Dry G 1pf | 200 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | .. |
| 203⅞ | 132¾ | 10 | Atchison T & SF | 800 | 138½ | 136¼ | 136¾ | 140 |
| 108¼ | 100½ | 5 | Atchison pf | 200 | 106 | 106 | 106 | .. |
| 120 | 78 | 7 | Atl Coast Line | 100 | 88 | 88 | 88 | .. |
| 39 | 15 | .. | Atl Gulf & W I | 100 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | .. |
| 53½ | 27 | 5 | Atl Gulf&WI pf | 200 | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 23⅜ | 11⅞ | 1 | Atl Refining | 3500 | 17⅜ | 16 | 16½ | 17¾ |
| 295½ | 101½ | 4i | Auburn Auto | 2300 | 141 | 131½ | 134 | 138¾ |
| 2½ | 1 | .. | Auto Sales | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅜ |
| 6½ | 3 | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 1200 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 27⅞ | 9½ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 400 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13½ |
| 104⅜ | 68 | 7 | Baldwin Loco pf | 10 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 70 |
| 87½ | 43½ | 5 | Balt & Ohio | 1200 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 47 |
| 80½ | 64 | 4 | Balt & Ohio pf | 100 | 65 | 65 | 65 | .. |
| 14½ | 3¾ | .. | Barnsdall A | 2600 | 9¼ | 8½ | 8¾ | 9⅜ |
| 81 | 53½ | 4 | Beatrice Cream | 200 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60¾ |
| 111 | 106 | 7 | Beatrice Cr pf | 100 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | .. |
| 6 | 1¾ | .. | Belding Hem | 500 | 6½ | 5½ | 5½ | 6 |
| 80¾ | 74⅜ | 4.13 | Belg Nat Rys ppf | 100 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | .. |
| 25½ | 14⅞ | 1 | Bendix Aviation | 2700 | 22⅞ | 21¼ | 21½ | 22 |
| 46¼ | 31 | 2 | Best & Co | 300 | 40¾ | 39½ | 39¾ | 40½ |
| 70⅜ | 34¼ | 2 | Bethlehem Steel | 1300 | 40½ | 38¾ | 39⅛ | 40⅝ |
| 43 | 20¾ | 1½ | Bohn Alum & Br | 10800 | 41 | 36¾ | 37⅛ | 40 |
| 76½ | 47 | 3f | Borden | 2600 | 58¾ | 56¾ | 58 | 58⅝ |
| 30¾ | 19½ | 1 | Borg Warner | 1200 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 19¼ |
| 66 | 32 | 4 | Boston & Maine | 100 | 33 | 33 | 33 | .. |
| 22¾ | 8¼ | 1.43 | Briggs Mfg | 200 | 13¾ | 13⅛ | 13¾ | 13⅜ |
| 5¾ | 2½ | .. | Brockway | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2⅜ |
| 69⅝ | 53⅞ | 4 | Brooklyn Man T | 100 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 94½ | 85⅜ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 300 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 129⅜ | 99 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 200 | 111 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 112½ |
| 45½ | 32¾ | 3 | Brown Shoe | 600 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43⅞ | .. |
| 5½ | 3 | .. | Bruns Terminal | 600 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | 6¼ |
| 20⅞ | 6½ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 34⅞ | 12⅝ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 800 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 14 |
| 53⅜ | 21½ | .. | Budd Mfg | 1100 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 13 | 7⅛ | 1 | Budd Wheel | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8⅜ |
| 23 | 8½ | .. | Bullard | 100 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | .. |
| 104 | 70 | 7 | Bush Term deb | 1000 | 86 | 85⅜ | 86 | 85¼ |
| 20⅝ | 9 | .. | Buttrick | 300 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| 69¾ | 23⅜ | .. | Byers | 1000 | 32½ | 30¾ | 31½ | 32¼ |
| 53 | 20½ | 2 | Calif Packing | 100 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22¼ |
| 11⅜ | 5 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 400 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 45 | 29⅞ | 3 | Canada Dry | 400 | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 36 |
| 45⅜ | 21⅜ | 1¼ | Canadian Pacific | 3500 | 22⅝ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 22⅜ |
| 131½ | 51¼ | 6 | Case Thresh | 26600 | 66½ | 59⅞ | 61⅜ | 65⅝ |
| 116 | 81 | 7 | Case Thresh pf | 40 | 88 | 86 | 86 | 88 |
| 52¼ | 21½ | 3 | Caterpillar Trac | 400 | 22½ | 21½ | 21½ | 22¼ |
| 4 | 2 | .. | Cavanagh Dobbs | 50 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | .. |
| 16 | 8⅞ | .. | Celanese Corp | 1200 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¾ |
| 6¼ | 2½ | .. | Century Ribbon | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 30⅛ | 14 | 1 | Cerro de Pasco | 900 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15⅝ | .. |
| 23¼ | 7 | .. | Checker Cab Mfg | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 54⅜ | 27½ | 3 | Chesapeake Corp | 800 | 35½ | 35½ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| 68½ | 29 | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 1800 | 37 | 35⅛ | 35⅝ | 36⅞ |
| 27½ | 15¾ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 200 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 15⅛ | 6½ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 300 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 65½ | 22½ | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 300 | 37 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 37 |
| 23 | 17 | .. | Chi Yellow Cab | 10 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | .. |
| 25⅜ | 12½ | 1 | Chrysler | 8700 | 23¼ | 22 | 22¼ | 23 |
| 90 | 77⅛ | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 10 | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | .. |
| 4⅜ | 2 | .. | City Stores | 100 | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 80 | 75 | 3½ | Cleve & Pitts | 10 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ | .. |
| 170 | 133 | 7.50 | Coca Cola | 200 | 145¾ | 145¾ | 145¾ | 146¾ |
| 53½ | 50½ | 3 | Coca Cola A | 400 | 52⅜ | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 50½ | 40 | 2½ | Colgate-Palm-P | 300 | 44½ | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44⅜ |
| 17½ | 9 | .. | Collins & Aikman | 100 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13⅛ |
| 10¼ | 7¼ | .. | Colonial Bea Oil | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | .. |
| 45⅝ | 20⅝ | 2f | Columbia Gas | 1500 | 30¾ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 30⅜ |
| 129½ | 98 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 500 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 97⅛ | 89¾ | 5 | Columbia G pf B | 100 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | .. |
| 11⅛ | 6 | 56 | Cal Graph ct | 200 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 111⅞ | 55 | 5f | Columbian Carb | 800 | 71⅝ | 70 | 70⅛ | 72 |
| 16⅜ | 6 | 56 | Columbia Graph | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 25 | 20 | 1¾ | Comm Cred pf | 40 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24⅝ | .. |
| 35⅞ | 30⅝ | 3 | Comm Cred A | 400 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 25½ | 21½ | 2 | Comm Cred P&R | 10 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24½ |
| 34 | 20 | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 200 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24½ |
| 21½ | 10⅜ | 1 | Comm Solvents | 2600 | 17⅜ | 16¾ | 17 | 17½ |
| 12 | 6⅞ | .40 | Comwlth & So | 1600 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 100 | 90 | 6 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 200 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 97½ |
| 14 | 6⅞ | .. | Congoleum Nairn | 3200 | 14¾ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 14¾ |
| 15 | 3¾ | .. | Consol Film Ind | 100 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7¾ |
| 18⅞ | 10½ | 2 | Consol Film I pf | 100 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | .. |
| 109⅝ | 82⅛ | 4 | Consol Gas | 3300 | 95¾ | 92½ | 93 | 95¾ |
| 42½ | 25 | 6 | Consol Rys Cu pf | 200 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 31 |
| 1¾ | ¼ | .. | Consol Textile | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 8½ | 3 | .. | Container A | 1000 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 3 | 1 | .. | Container B | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 30 | 9¼ | .. | Cont Baking A | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 3¾ | 1¼ | .. | Cont Baking B | 900 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 62¾ | 40¾ | 2½ | Cont Can | 200 | 47¾ | 47½ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 16⅞ | 8⅜ | 1 | Cont Dia Fibre | 200 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 51⅞ | 34 | 2.40 | Cont Insurance | 400 | 38 | 38 | 38 | .. |
| 4½ | 2¼ | .. | Cont Motors | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 12 | 5 | .. | Cont Oil | 3300 | 10¾ | 9¾ | 10¼ | 10⅝ |
| 12 | 3½ | .. | Cont Shares | 1200 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 86⅝ | 55⅜ | 3f | Corn Products | 600 | 67 | 65½ | 65½ | 67 |
| 18 | 6¼ | 2f | Coty | 200 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7⅜ |
| 34⅜ | 16⅜ | 2f | Cream of Wheat | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 19⅝ | 12¼ | .. | Crex Carpet | 400 | 15⅞ | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 106 | 80 | 7 | Crucible Steel pf | 20 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87 |
| 5⅞ | 2⅛ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 100 | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | .. |
| 48⅞ | 35¾ | 4 | Cudahy Packing | 100 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 |
| 100 | 68 | 7 | Curtis Publishg | 400 | 68¼ | 67 | 68¼ | 68 |
| 5⅞ | 2⅛ | .. | Curtis-Wright | 1200 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 8½ | 3 | .. | Curtis Wright A | 200 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 107 | 95 | 8 | Cushman 8% | 20 | 96 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 23 | 9⅝ | .. | Davison Chem | 400 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | .. |
| 22 | 19 | 1.40 | Deere & Co pf | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19½ |
| 157½ | 107½ | 9 | Del & Hudson | 100 | 113 | 113 | 113 | .. |
| 23 | 14⅞ | 1 | Diamond Match | 600 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 19 |
| 28 | 24⅜ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 500 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28 |
| 24 | 14½ | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 300 | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23¼ | .. |
| 13½ | 8⅞ | 1 | Dome Mines | 500 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11½ |
| 21¼ | 17¼ | 1.25 | Douglas Air | 400 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 18 |
| 107 | 71 | 4f | Du Pont de Nem | 6300 | 85¾ | 83½ | 84⅜ | 86½ |
| 13¼ | 5⅛ | .. | Eastman Roll Mill | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 185⅞ | 118 | 5f | Eastman Kodak | 900 | 143⅝ | 140½ | 141 | 143⅛ |
| 134½ | 128¾ | 6 | Eastman Kod pf | 10 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
| 21⅞ | 9¼ | 1.60 | Eaton Axle & Spg | 600 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | 14 |
| 74⅜ | 34½ | 6 | Elec Auto-Lite | 1900 | 41¼ | 39⅞ | 40⅜ | 41 |
| 110 | 106 | 7 | Elec Auto-L pf | 30 | 107 | 106 | 106 | 107 |
| 4½ | 2 | .. | Elec Boat | 400 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 9⅞ | .. | .. | Elect & M wi | 100 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | 7⅜ |
| 60¾ | 30½ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 6700 | 40¾ | 38⅞ | 39⅜ | 40¼ |
| 66 | 49½ | 5 | Elec Stor Battery | 100 | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ | .. |
| 44 | 30 | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 100 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | .. |
| 87 | 75½ | 5 | Engineers P S 5jf | 100 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | .. |
| 39¼ | 11½ | .. | Erie R R | 2200 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18½ |
| 12¾ | 5 | .. | Eureka Vacuum | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4⅞ |
| 29⅜ | 11 | 1.80 | Fairbanks Morse | 200 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | 11¼ |
| 109½ | 70 | 7 | Fairbanks M pf | 120 | 69½ | 68 | 68 | 69 |
| 27 | 15½ | .. | Fed Dept Stores | 300 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 30 | 11¼ | 1.20 | Fed Water Serv | 300 | 14⅜ | 13½ | 13⅝ | .. |
| 56¼ | 36¼ | 2.60 | Fidelity Phe F In | 100 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 66⅛ | 56¼ | 6 | Firestone T&R pf | 100 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | .. |
| 63 | 41 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 400 | 61¾ | 59½ | 59½ | 61 |
| .. | ⅞ | .. | Fisk Rubber | 300 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 3 | 1 | .. | Fisk Rub 1pf | 10 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. |
| 3½ | 1¼ | .. | Fisk R 1pf cv | 10 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 10¾ | 6 | .. | Follansbee B | 100 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | .. |
| 64½ | 20¼ | 2 | Foster-Wheeler | 200 | 24½ | 21½ | 22 | 24½ |
| 32½ | 20½ | .55 | Fourth Nat Inv | 200 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 28 |
| 38⅜ | 11⅜ | 2½ | Fox Film A | 2400 | 13⅞ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| 43¼ | 22 | 3 | Freeport Texas | 500 | 27⅞ | 26½ | 27 | 27¾ |
| 60 | 42 | 5 | Gamewell | 50 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42¼ |
| 73½ | 52⅞ | 4 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 500 | 57 | 56½ | 56½ | 57 |
| 47 | 15¼ | 2 | Gen Asphalt | 100 | 22½ | 21 | 21¼ | 23⅜ |
| 25⅝ | 17½ | 2 | Gen Baking | 600 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | .. |
| 9⅞ | 5 | .. | Gen Bronze | 200 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 25½ | 9 | .. | Gen Cabl A | 100 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 54¾ | 36 | 1.60 | Gen Electric | 4100 | 41¾ | 40½ | 40⅝ | 41⅜ |
| 12½ | 11⅜ | .60 | Gen Elc Sp | 200 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| 58 | 43 | 3 | Gen Foods | 2400 | 51½ | 50½ | 50½ | 51 |
| 8⅛ | 4⅞ | .30 | Gen Gas & E A | 200 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 100 | 96 | 6 | Gen Mills pf | 100 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | .. |
| 48 | 31½ | 3 | Gen Motors | 41000 | 36¾ | 35⅜ | 36 | 36⅞ |
| 103⅜ | 95 | 5 | Gn Mot 5% pf | 300 | 103 | 102⅝ | 103⅜ | 102¾ |
| 2⅜ | 2 | .. | Gen Pub Service | 300 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 40 | 20 | 3 | Gen Ry Signal | 200 | 46 | 45 | 45 | .. |
| 8½ | 2⅜ | .. | Gen Realty | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2½ |
| 74½ | 28 | 6 | Gn Rlty pf ww | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 57⅜ | 29 | 3 | Gen Refractories | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33½ |
| 11½ | 3⅜ | .. | Gen Theo Equip | 400 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 38⅜ | 18⅝ | .. | Gillette Saf Raz | 1300 | 20½ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 20¼ |
| 82 | 46 | 7 | Gimbel Bros pf | 100 | 44½ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | .. |
| 18⅛ | 7⅝ | 1 | Glidden | 500 | 10¼ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| 83 | 48 | 7 | Glidden ppf | 170 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 43½ | 21 | 2½ | Gold Dust | 400 | 28½ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 28½ |
| 20⅞ | 8¼ | .. | Goodrich | 1200 | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅞ |
| 52⅜ | 20¾ | 3 | Goodyear | 1200 | 43½ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 41½ |
| 16⅞ | 8⅜ | 1 | Graham Paige | 300 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | .. |
| 25⅛ | 13 | 1f | Grand-Sil Stores | 200 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15⅝ |
| 19⅜ | 10¼ | .. | Grand Union | 200 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | 17 |
| 30⅝ | 25⅝ | 1 | Grant (W T) | 600 | 31½ | 28⅝ | 30 | 30¾ |
| 69⅜ | 35 | 3 | Great Nor pf | 300 | 36½ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 36¼ |
| 23 | 17½ | 2 | Great Nor Ore | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | .. |
| 6¾ | 2⅝ | .. | Grigsby-Grunow | 400 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 23¾ | 4⅛ | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 300 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5½ |
| 61⅞ | 50 | 6½ | Hahn D S pf | 100 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 53½ |
| 18 | 9⅞ | .80 | Hercules Motors | 500 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | .. |
| 119½ | 111 | 7 | Hercules Powd pf | 20 | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116½ |
| 103⅜ | 83½ | 5 | Hershey Choc | 200 | 90¼ | 87¼ | 87¾ | 89½ |
| 104 | 93 | 5 | Hershey Choc pf | 300 | 102¼ | 102 | 102 | .. |
| 37 | 26 | 2½ | Holland Furnace | 300 | 28¼ | 27½ | 27½ | 28½ |
| 104 | 6 | 6 | Homestake M | 100 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | .. |
| 9¾ | 4¼ | .. | Houdaille Her B | 200 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ |
| 63⅛ | 37 | .. | Houston Oil | 1400 | 48⅝ | 43¼ | 43½ | 45⅝ |
| 14½ | 6 | .. | Houston Oil new | 1400 | 9¾ | 8½ | 9⅜ | 8⅞ |
| 85 | 58 | 4 | Household Fin pf | 100 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | .. |
| 96 | 11 | 1 | Hudson Motor | 200 | 11⅝ | 10¾ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ |
| 13½ | 5¾ | .. | Hupp Motors | 600 | 7 | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 7 |
| 59 | 37¼ | 4 | Ill Central | 100 | 37⅝ | 37½ | 37⅝ | .. |
| 4⅝ | 2 | .. | Indian Refining | 800 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | 2⅞ |
| 31⅝ | 4 | .. | Idus Rayon | 1300 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | 34¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | Inspiration Cop | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | Insuranshare Del | 300 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 34 | 19½ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 300 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 21¼ |
| 4⅛ | 1¼ | .. | Interboro Rap T pf | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 16 | 5 | .. | Interlake Iron | 600 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6½ |
|

# SOME CLASSES OF CATTLE UP TO NEW HIGHS

## Grassy and Short-Fed Kinds Off, However—Hogs and Lambs Drop

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Choice fed steers and yearlings continued to climb this week at the Union Stock Yards here and reached new high levels since spring. Increased supplies of grassy and shortfed kinds, however, gave buyers a chance to reduce prices on those selections.

Hogs and lambs dropped sharply, big receipts and narrow demand being bearish factors, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Highly finished fed steers and yearlings advanced 25 to 50 cents, with heavies up most. Good grades held about steady. Common and medium grades finished weak to 50 cents lower. The best yearling heifers carried further strength but half fat and grassy kinds lost 25 to 50 cents along with grass cows and heifferettes.

Low cutters and cutters held steady. Little change was noted in the bull market. Vealers gained 50 cents. Stockers and feeders ruled strong to 25 cents higher. Yearling steers topped at $10.25, mixed yearlings at $10.20 and yearling heifers at $9.75. Medium weight beeves made $10.10, with a small order at $10.25. The best heavies stopped at $9.85. But the bulk of the fed steers and yearlings sold at $9 to $10, short feds at $7 to $8.50 and grassers at $5 to $6.50.

A big string of range steers sold at $6.30 to $6.35, with cows at $4.50 to $5.25. Weighty sausage bulls made $4.25, and best vealers $10.50 at the close. Feeding steers topped at $7.30.

The general hog market wound up 15 to 25 cents lower than a week ago and 25 to 50 cents lower than Monday. The closing top was $7.25, with the bulk of the good and choice 170 to 210 pounds bulking at $7 to $7.15; 220 to 250 pounds at $6.65 to $7.10; 260 to 290 pounds at $6.25 to $6.60; 300 to 390 pounds at $5.10 to $6.10; 140 to 160 pounds at $6.50 to $6.85, plain kinds down to $6 and below; pigs, $5.50 to $6.25, plain kinds $5 and below; 325- to 500-pound packing sows, $4 to $4.75; smooth lightweights, $5 to $5.50.

Fat lambs lost 50 to 75 cents, and ewes 50 cents. Feeding lambs held steady. The week's receipts were the heaviest of the season. Choice range lambs bulked at $7.75 and $7.85 at the close with a few up to $7.95. Better grade natives cashed largely at $7 to $7.75, with the best at $8 and throwouts at $4 to $4.50. Fat ewes bulked at $1 to $2 late. Range feeding lambs bulked at $5 to $5.75.

# REACTION IN WHEAT AS CORN DECLINES

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Corn fell late today to a new bottom price level unmatched heretofore this season by September contracts. Liquidating sales of September corn were in progress, and new-crop deliveries also were dragged lower.

Wheat reacted with corn, notwithstanding reports by the Canadian growers' pool indicating that 5,400,000 acres of the 23,400,000 of wheat seeded this spring in Canada had been abandoned.

Corn closed unsettled ¼ to ⅞ dawn, wheat ¼ to ⅜ off, oats at ¼ decline to ⅛ advance, and provisions unchanged to 5 cents setback.

# MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Call loans—renewal rate | 2½% | 1½% |
| Commercial paper | 2½@3 | 2 |
| Collateral loans | 5 | 5 |
| Time loans— | | |
| Six-to-ninety days | 1¼@1½ | 1¼@1½ |
| Four to six months | 1¼@1¾ | 1¼@1¾ |
| | Today | Last Previous |
| Bar silver in New York | 27⅜c | 27¼c |
| Bar silver in London | 12 1/16d | 12 1/16d |
| Bar gold in London | 84s 11¾d | 84s 11¾d |

**Acceptance Market**

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 days | 1 @ ⅛ |
| 60 days | 1 @ ⅛ |
| 90 days | 1 @ ⅛ |
| 4 months | 1⅛@1 |
| 5 months | 1⅛@1¼ |
| 6 months | 1⅛@1¼ |

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 3% | Bombay | 7% |
| Boston | 2 | Budapest | 9 |
| Chicago | 2½ | Calcutta | 7 |
| Cleveland | 2½ | Copenhagen | 3½ |
| Dallas | 3 | Helsingfors | 6 |
| Kansas City | 3 | Lisbon | 7 |
| Minneapolis | 3½ | London | 4½ |
| New York | 1½ | Madrid | 5½ |
| Philadelphia | 3 | Oslo | 4 |
| Richmond | 3 | Prague | 5 |
| San Francisco | 2½ | Riga | 6 |
| St. Louis | 2½ | Sofia | 9 |
| Amsterdam | 2½ | Rome | 5½ |
| Athens | 8 | Stockholm | 4 |
| Berlin | 10 | Tokyo | 5.11 |
| Berne | 2 | Vienna | 10 |
| Bucharest | 8 | Warsaw | 7½ |
| Brussels | 2½ | | |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Europe | | |
| Demand | $4.85¾ | $4.85¾ | $4.8665 |
| Cables | 4.86 | 4.85½ | 4.8665 |
| France—franc | .0392½ | .0392½ | .0392 |
| Belgium—belga | .1394½ | .1393½ | .139 |
| Italy—lira | .0523½ | .0523½ | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .2370 | .2370 | .2381 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1408 | .1407½ | .1407 |
| Cz'ch'via—crown | .0296½ | .0296⅝ | .0296 |
| Denmark—krone | .2674 | .2673½ | .268 |
| Finland—finm'rk | .0252 | .0252 | .0252 |
| Greece—dr'chma | .0120⅝ | .0120⅝ | .193 |
| Holland—florin | .4034 | .4033 | .402 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1747 | .1746 | .1749 |
| Norway—krone | .2674 | .2674 | .268 |
| Poland—sloty | .1124 | .1134 | .1122 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0445 | .0445 | 1.0805 |
| Rumania—leu | .0059¾ | .0059¾ | .193 |
| Spain—peseta | .0884 | .0887 | .193 |
| Sweden—krona | .2676 | .2676 | .268 |
| Switz'land—franc | .1946 | .1946 | .193 |
| Jugoslavia—dina | .0177¾ | .0178 | .193 |
| | Far East | | |
| Hong Kong—dol | .3375 | .3375 | |
| Shanghai—tael | .3287½ | .3275 | |
| India—rupee | .3600 | .3600 | .3650 |
| Japan—yen | .4938 | .4938 | .4984 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .50 |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .5638 | .5638 | .5678 |
| | South America | | |
| Argentina—peso | .2798 | .2839 | .4246 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0635 | .0625 | .1196 |
| Chile—peso | .1200 | .1208 | .12128 |
| Colombia—peso | .9665 | .9665 | .9737 |
| Peru—pound | .2800 | .2800 | .40 |
| Uruguay—peso | .4300 | .4550 | 1.0342 |
| | North America | | |
| Canada—dollar | .99¾ | .99¾ | 1.00 |

*Par unsettled.

**ALLEGHENY STEEL CO. PROFIT**

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21—Net profit of Allegheny Steel Company for six months to June 30 of $250,460, is equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, to 22 cents a share on the 610,630 common shares. The company did not issue a statement of earnings for the first six months of 1930

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Am Straus 5½s '43 | 90 | 90 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 61¼ | 61 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 56¾ | 56 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 55 | 55 |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2000 | 71⅝ | 71½ |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 99 | 99⅛ |
| Amer Ice Co 5s '53 | 73 | 73 |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 83⅝ | 83⅜ |
| Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48 | 19 | 18⅝ |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 103 | 103⅛ |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 107⅛ | 107⅜ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 109⅝ | 109¼ |
| Amer T&T deb 4½s '43 | 111 | 110⅞ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 103 | 103 |
| Amer Writing Paper 6s '47 | 50 | 50 |
| Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45 | 56 | 56 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 75½ | 75 |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 99¾ | 99¼ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 113⅜ | 113⅛ |
| Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58 | 99¼ | 99⅛ |
| Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64 | 100½ | 100⅛ |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 53½ | 53 |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 101½ | 101⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 96 | 96 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 97⅛ | 96⅝ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 77½ | 77 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 90¼ | 90 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 98¾ | 98⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 103¾ | 103⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 89 | 88¾ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 101 | 100½ |
| Bangor & Aroos 4s '51 | 91½ | 91⅛ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 113¼ | 113¼ |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s | 97 | 97 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 92 | 92 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 | 91 | 90½ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45 | 110¾ | 110⅝ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 106 | 105¾ |
| Calif Fruit P 5s '38 | 92 | 92 |
| Calif Petroleum 5s '39 | 79 | 78 |
| Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 101 | 101 |
| Can North 4½s '35 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 119 | 119 |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 82½ | 82⅜ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '60 | 97 | 97 |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 | 103¾ | 103 |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 101⅝ | 101 |
| Carolina Clin & O 5s '38 | 103½ | 103⅜ |
| Carolina Clin & O 6s '52 | 108¼ | 108 |
| Cen of Ga con 5s '45 | 89 | 87¼ |
| Cen New England 4s '61 | 83 | 83 |
| Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51 | 98 | 98 |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 98¾ | 98 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 94 | 93½ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s A '93 | 97½ | 97 |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 105 | 105 |
| Ches & O 4½s B | 98 | 98 |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 96¾ | 96⅝ |
| Chicago B & Q 4½s '77 | 102 | 102 |
| Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 106 | 106 |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 25¾ | 25½ |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 64½ | 64 |
| Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89 | 72¾ | 72⅜ |
| Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 | 80⅞ | 80½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 18¼ | 18 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 48 | 47 |
| Chicago & NW 4½s 2037 | 73 | 73 |
| Chicago & NW 4¾s cv '49 | 60¾ | 59¾ |
| Chicago & NW 4½s C | 75½ | 75½ |
| Chicago & NW 6½s '36 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 83½ | 81 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A | 70⅜ | 70¼ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 60⅝ | 59½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 105¾ | 105⅞ |
| Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63 | 115⅞ | 115⅞ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 88⅝ | 88½ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 83¼ | 82¾ |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 98 | 97¾ |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 91½ | 89⅛ |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Colonial Oil 6s '38 | 50 | 50 |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '39 | 97¾ | 97⅛ |
| Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61 | 98⅛ | 97⅞ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 99 | 98⅞ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Com Gas 4½s | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 107¾ | 107½ |
| Cons Rwy 4s '54 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Container Corp 5s ct '43 | 30 | 30 |
| Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40 | 67⅝ | 67⅜ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 38½ | 36½ |
| Cuban Dom 7½s ww sta | 8 | 8 |
| Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww | 8 | 8 |
| Cuban Dom 7½s | 7¾ | 7½ |
| Cumberland T&T 5s '37 | 106 | 106 |
| Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 | 101¼ | 100⅞ |
| Del & Hudson 4½s '43 | 91⅜ | 90⅜ |
| Del & Hudson 5½s '37 | 105 | 105 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Den & Rio G 4½s '36 | 89⅜ | 89⅞ |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 46 | 45¼ |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 107¾ | 107½ |
| Dodge Bros 6s '40 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 105 | 105 |
| Erie RR gen 4s '96 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 69½ | 68½ |
| Erie RR gen lien | 69½ | 69½ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 69¼ | 68¼ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 Sta | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 17 | 17½ |
| Francisco Sugar 7½s '42 | 41 | 41 |
| Gannett 6s '43 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Gen Bak Co 5½s '40 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 103⅝ | 103⅜ |
| Gen Petroleum 5s '40 | 103 | 102 |
| Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww | 83 | 83 |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 24¾ | 24¼ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 94¾ | 94⅜ |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 91¼ | 91 |
| Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40 | 113 | 113 |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 87 | 86 |
| Great Northern 5s '73 C | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Great Northern gen 5½s B '52 | 99⅜ | 98 |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 104½ | 104 |
| Hat Riv Pr 4s | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 59 | 59 |
| Hudson G Man adj in 5s '57 | 73 | 73 |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 96 | 96 |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 103⅝ | 103½ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 107⅝ | 107 |
| Ill Central 4s '52 | 86 | 85 |
| Ill Cental 4s '53 | 67¾ | 67½ |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 63 | 62½ |
| Ill Central 6½s '36 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Ill Central Coll 5s '63 | 72 | 72 |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 103¾ | 103⅞ |
| Ind Limestone 6s '41 | 26 | 26 |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 75½ | 74¾ |
| Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41 | 82 | 81¾ |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 78½ | 75½ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 67¾ | 67 |
| Inter Rap Tran 7s '32 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 84 | 84 |
| Int & G Nor 5s B '56 | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 47 | 47 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 73 | 72½ |
| Int Paper 5s '55 | 50 | 49½ |
| Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47 | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 75½ | 75 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 82 | 82 |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s '38 | 26 | 26 |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 106¼ | 106⅛ |
| Kan City Pow & Lt 4s B | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 97 | 97 |
| Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80 | 99¾ | 99¼ |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 68 | 67¼ |
| Kings Co El 5s '54 | 106 | 106 |
| Kinney Rubber 6s '36 | 103 | 103 |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 22 | 22 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 80 | 79 |
| Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Louis & Arkansas 5s '60 | 45 | 44 |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Metro Edison rfg 5s '53 | 105¾ | 105⅝ |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 50 | 50 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 103¾ | 103½ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 | 104 | 104 |
| Min StP & SSM 5½s '78 | 93 | 92 |
| Min StP & SSM 6½s | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Mo K & T 4½s '78 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 67 | 67 |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 90 | 90 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 54⅜ | 53¼ |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 78 | 78 |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 76 | 76 |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 75 | 75 |
| Mo Pac 5s I '81 | 78 | 75⅝ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 63½ | 63⅛ |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 103½ | 102½ |
| Morris & Essex 4½s 2000 | 85 | 85 |
| Morris & Essex 4½s '56 | 96¼ | 95⅝ |
| Namm Sons 6s '43 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Nat Acme Co 6s '42 | 94 | 94 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 102 | 101⅝ |
| Nat Steel 5½s | 91½ | 91 |
| Nat Radiator 6½s '47 | 13½ | 13½ |
| NJ Pow & Lt 4½s | 102 | 102 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 93 | 93 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 93½ | 93⅜ |
| N N T & M 4½s rcts '56 | 55 | 55 |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 60 | 60 |
| N O T & M 5½s '54 | 63 | 63 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 82½ | 82⅜ |
| NYC&HR con 4s A '98 | 87½ | 87½ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 98½ | 98¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 100¼ | 100 |
| NYC M C col 3½s '98 | 76 | 76 |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 57¼ | 56⅜ |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 63½ | 63 |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 77½ | 77 |
| NY Connec Ry 4½s '53 | 93¾ | 93⅝ |
| NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 72 | 70 |
| NY Edison rfg 5½s '41 | 116 | 116 |
| NY N&H ne deb 3½s '47 | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| NY N&H ne deb 4s '56 | 83 | 83 |
| NY N&H 4½s '67 | 84½ | 84½ |
| NY N&H cit 6s '40 | 105½ | 105 |
| NY N&H cv 6s '48 | 111 | 111 |
| NY Ont & W gen 4s '55 | 51½ | 51½ |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 58 | 58½ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '51 | 105½ | 105¼ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 105¼ | 105 |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Norf & W cen 4s '96 | 100½ | 99½ |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '59 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s A '57 | 105 | 105 |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 104¾ | 104⅝ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 108 | 108 |
| Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 101½ | 101 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Nor States Pow 5s B '61 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 77 | 76⅛ |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 78 | 78 |
| Pathe Ex Inc 8s '37 | 83 | 83 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 100⅜ | 99⅝ |
| Penn Railroad con 6½s '60 | 104 | 104 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '83 | 91¼ | 90½ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 100⅜ | 100 |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 104 | 104 |
| Penn Pow 4½s | 99½ | 99½ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43 | 118⅝ | 118⅝ |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 82 | 80 |
| Pere Marquette 4½s '80 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Phillips Pet 6½s '39 | 66½ | 64 |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 88¾ | 88½ |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 61½ | 61½ |
| Pitts McK&Y 6s | 103 | 103 |
| Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77 | 98⅝ | 98¼ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 65 | 64 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970 | 105¾ | 105¼ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 89½ | 89½ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 89¾ | 88⅝ |
| Purity Baking 5s '48 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Read Con RR NJ col 4s '51 | 94 | 94 |
| Remington Arms sf 6s '37 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53 | 77 | 77 |
| Rio G & W 1st 4s '39 | 94½ | 94¼ |
| St Joseph Lead 5½s | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55 | 53 | 53 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 55½ | 53¼ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 44 | 43½ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 61¾ | 61½ |
| StP M&M con 4s '33 | 101 | 101 |
| StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72 | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 108 | 107¾ |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 87 | 87 |
| Shell Unions 5s '47 | 71½ | 71 |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 73 | 72 |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 60½ | 60½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 94¾ | 93½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 98½ | 97¾ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 65½ | 65½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 85 | 84⅝ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 85½ | 85½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 85⅝ | 85 |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 95¾ | 95¼ |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 91¼ | 88 |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 106 | 106 |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 104⅝ | 104½ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 100¾ | 100½ |
| Sug Estat Oriente 7s '43 | 3 | 3 |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 107 | 107 |
| Ter RR Asso 5½s rfg 4s '53 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 95⅝ | 95 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 54 | 54 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 38¾ | 38½ |
| Tol & O Cen 5s W div '35 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| Twenty-Third St Ry 5s | 80 | 80 |
| Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww | 87 | 87 |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 100¾ | 100¼ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 92 | 91 |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 95 | 95 |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 100½ | 99½ |
| United Ry St Louis 4s '34 | 51½ | 50½ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 68½ | 68 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 67 | 66¾ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 73¾ | 73½ |
| Vanadium 5s | 79 | 79 |
| Virginia Ry 4½s B '62 | 93¼ | 93 |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Wabash RR 1st 5s '39 | 100½ | 100 |
| Wabash RR 2d 5s '39 | 79¾ | 79 |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 46 | 46 |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 54 | 53½ |
| Warren Bros 6s | 83½ | 82½ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Western Maryland 4s '53 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 78 | 78 |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 66½ | 66½ |
| Western Union P. E 4½s '50 | 102 | 102 |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 104½ | 104 |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 110¾ | 110⅝ |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 80 | 80 |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 90 | 90 |
| White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw | 33 | 31 |
| Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33 | 93½ | 93⅛ |
| Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49 | 44¼ | 44 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A | 97¼ | 97 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s B | 97¼ | 97 |

**LIBERTY BONDS**

| | High | Low | Aug 21 | Last Aug 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 103.1 | 103 | 103 | 102.31 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 104.29 | 104.27 | 104.27 | 104.27 |
| US 3½s '46 | 101.17 | 101.15 | 101.17 | 101.17 |
| US 3⅜s '43 June | 102.27 | 102.27 | 102.27 | |
| US 3⅜s '47 | 102.31 | 102.31 | 102.31 | 102.30 |
| US 3⅜s '56 | 106.13 | 106.13 | 106.13 | |
| US 3⅜s '43 Mar | 102.26 | 102.26 | 102.26 | 102.25 |
| US 4s '54 | 108.10 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108.8 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 112.19 | 112.13 | 112.13 | 112.19 |

**FOREIGN BONDS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 54¼ | 54 | 91¼ |
| Adriatic Elec 7s '52 | 91¾ | 91¼ | 33¼ |
| Antioquia 7s D '45 | 34 | 33¼ | 73 |
| Argentine Gov 5s '45 | 73 | 73 | 60 |
| Argentine Gov 5½s '62 | 60 | 60 | 65¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '60 | 65½ | 65¾ | 66¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sep '60 | 67½ | 66¼ | 66 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 66¾ | 65½ | 65½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 66 | 65½ | 65¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 66 | 65¾ | 67 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 68¼ | 67 | 54 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 67½ | 67 | 80¾ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 54 | 54 | 81 |
| Australia 5s '55 | 81¼ | 80¾ | 78 |
| Australia 5s '57 | 81½ | 81 | 103¾ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | 79 | 78 | 74 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 104½ | 103¾ | 94⅝ |
| Austria (Upper) 7s '45 | 74 | 74 | 91¾ |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 99¾ | 94⅝ | 103½ |
| Belgium (King) 8s '55 | 101¼ | 101½ | 106⅛ |
| Belgium (King) 8½s '49 | 106¼ | 106⅛ | 110¾ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '58 | 110⅝ | 110¾ | 106 |
| Bergen (City) 6s '40 | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 48 |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 48⅝ | 48 | 50¼ |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 14¾ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 15½ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 15½ | 15½ | 21 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 ctf | 21 | 21 | 43 |
| Brazil (Can El Ry) 7s '52 | 43¼ | 43 | 46 |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 46 | 46 | 46½ |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 46½ | 46½ | 54½ |
| Brazil (Un El) 8s '41 | 54½ | 54½ | 73 |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 73 | 73 | 56¼ |
| Brisbane 6s '50 | 56¼ | 56¼ | 48¾ |
| Brisbane 5s '57 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 46⅝ |
| Brisbane 5s '58 | 47 | 46⅝ | 49½ |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 51 | 49½ | 67 |
| Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60 | 67 | 67 | 44 |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 ctf | 44 | 44 | 44¼ |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 45 | 44¼ | 60¾ |
| Bulgaria 7½s '67 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 46 |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 48 | 46 | 102¾ |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 96 |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '60 | 96¼ | 96 | 106½ |
| Canada (Dom) '52 | 106½ | 106½ | 101 |
| Carlsbad (City) 8s '54 | 101 | 101 | 44 |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 44 | 44 | 25½ |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 25½ | 25½ | 27⅞ |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '57 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 33 |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '61 | 34 | 33 | 24½ |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '62 | 24½ | 24½ | 23½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 23½ | 23½ | 29½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 29½ | 29½ | 38½ |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 38½ | 38½ | 26 |
| Chilean Loan 7s '60 | 26 | 26 | 58¼ |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 43½ |
| Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47 | 43½ | 43½ | 39 |
| Colombia, Mtg Bk 6½s '47 | 39 | 39 | 44½ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 45 | 44½ | 45 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 45⅝ | 45 | 99½ |
| Copenhagen (City) 5s '52 | 99½ | 99½ | 59¾ |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 76 |
| Cuba (Rep) 4½s '46 | 76 | 76 | 52 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 52¾ | 52 | 41¼ |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59 | 41¼ | 41¼ | 107½ |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 107½ | 107½ | 95¾ |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 100¾ |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 102 |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 71½ |
| Dresden 7s '45 | 71¾ | 71½ | 46 |
| Dutch El 6½s '47 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 40 |
| Estonia Bank 7s '67 | 40 | 40 | 88 |
| Fiat 7s '46 | 88 | 88 | 72 |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 72 | 72 | 78 |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 78 | 78 | 66½ |
| Frankfort 6½s '53 | 85 | 85 | 102 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 118½ | 118½ | 125¾ |
| French Rep) 7½s '41 | 125¾ | 125¾ | 67¼ |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 68 | 67¼ | 87¼ |
| German 7s '49 | 89 | 87¼ | 63 |
| Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '35 | 63 | 61 | 86 |
| Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 51 | 50 | 48¼ |
| Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 52 | 48¼ | 67½ |
| Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50 | 67½ | 67½ | 47¼ |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 47½ | 47¼ | 60¼ |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 62¼ | 60¼ | 84½ |
| Greek 6s '68 | 85 | 84½ | 39⅞ |
| Hansa 8s ww | 

## MASSACHUSETTS

### CAMBRIDGE

**Semi-Annual Clearance Sale**

Held at Our Cambridge Store

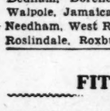
Aug. 21 to 28, 1931

Some good values in odd pieces—shop-worn and discontinued numbers.
Lamps—Shades—Table Appliances—Electric Clocks—Household Appliances and Radio.

CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC COMPANY
87A Brattle St. CAMBRIDGE Tel. Univ. 1169
75 Newbury St. BOSTON Tel. Com. 0365

Expert Repairing
WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELRY OPTICAL FOUNTAIN PENS CAMERAS
JOHN H. DERBY—JEWELER
2 STORES HARVARD SQ. CAMBRIDGE | EST 1907 DAVIS SQ. SOMERVILLE

Fresh Raspberry Ice Cream
Raspberry Sherbet, Lemon Sherbet



Hostess Package $1 and $1.25
2 lb. Vacation Special . . 1.50
Tourist Package . . . . . 1.00
Bon Voyage Package . . . 1.00
Mint Package . . . . . 1.00
Black and White Pkge. . . 1.00
Kiddie Delight Package 1.00

Fiske's Candy Shops
3 BRATTLE ST., CAMBRIDGE
PAYSON PARK, BELMONT
289 Huntington Avenue, Boston

HEINZ **57** VARIETIES
*BE PREPARED FOR A PICNIC*
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Corner Brattle and Mt. Auburn Streets
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The Freshest of Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers
Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
Brattle Sq. Florists
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Telephone Porter 3780
SUPERIOR LAUNDRY COMPANY
625 CONCORD AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE
Thrif-T Flat Work All Prest

PARKING
*SUMMER RATES*
SOCONY GAS
Harvard Sq. Garage Inc.
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For Picnic Menus
*Try Our Sandwiches to Order and Hot-weather Candies*
The Wavle Shop
33 BRATTLE STREET

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DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
*WE AIM TO PLEASE*
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury.

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

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IDA P. HOUGHTON, Proprietor
Frederics Permanent Wave
Shampoo—Marcel—Finger Wave Manicure
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*We use Ivory Soap exclusively and guarantee satisfaction at the*
Palace Steam Laundry
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Fitchburg Coal Company
*We can supply you with*
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

RICE & CO.
COSTUME JEWELRY
in Sterling Silver, $1.00
Bracelets, Pins, Necklaces
*JEWELERS and STATIONERS*
350 MAIN STREET

*Agents for* "NUNN-BUSH"
Ankle Fashioned Oxfords for Men
*Most Styles $8.50*
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386 MAIN STREET

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
*WHERE QUALITY COUNTS*
Tel. 737

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GOODYEAR
Sales and Service
Batteries and Battery Service
GAS and OIL
KORAN SQUARE Tel. 2575

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*NEW!*
Sheer Wool Dresses
8.98 10.00 16.75
Beautiful and supple woolens for Fall wear.
*NEW IN STYLE*
*NEW IN TEXTURE*
*NEW IN COLOR COMBINATION*
We are showing a complete new line of these dresses for Fall
*Dress Section—Second Floor*

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Baked Beans and Brown Bread
F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
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We can make the clock you value because it was a gift, into a reliable electric timepiece.
HIBBARD ELECTRIC Co.
133 Main Street Tel. 1000

ROSE GARDEN *POP CORN*
Five Machines—Five Willing Clerks Ready to Serve YOU
LAKE WHALOM

*AGENTS FOR*
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FITCHBURG HARDWARE Co.
314-316 and 689 MAIN STREET
Phone 1670

TENNIS SEASON
We are offering as a special for the Tennis Season—Wright & Ditson Racket *(Comet)* Regularly 5.00 for 3.95.
Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co.
466 Main Street Tel. 727

BROOKS'
*THE STORE UNUSUAL*
VISIT OUR
Restaurant and Gift Shop
MAIN STREET AT OLIVER

RITTER *for Flowers*
Plants and Cut Flowers for All Occasions
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The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
*The Big Department Store of the North Shore*
*"THE STORE OF SERVICE"*
Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

*THE WHITE GULL*
F. S. CHADBOURNE, Proprietor
67 ESSEX AVENUE GLOUCESTER
Shore Dinners A la Carte Service
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Busy Bee Restaurant
Quality, Quantity, Service
Satisfaction, Economy
The taste that lingers *"sweet as honey"*
84 Main Street, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Reynolds and Leary
*Distinctive Wearing Apparel*
General Mark-Down on White Coats, Knitted Suits, Chiffon Dresses, Tub Silk Dresses, Jack Dresses.
GOLFLEX SPORT CLOTHES
120 Main St. Over Waiting Sta. Tel. 982-R

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GREENFIELD FLORAL COMPANY
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TURNERS FALLS MASS. 106 Avenue A Tel. 344-2

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Visit our
*GIFT SHOP*
for Tourists
WILSON'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

*Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit*
FRANK N. LYMAN
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Greenfield, Mass.

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11 SCHOOL STREET
Fancy Meats and Groceries
*Heinz 57 Varieties*
Free Delivery in Greenfield and Deerfield

The Drew Arch Rest Shoe
*for WOMEN*
Ralston and Nettleton
*for MEN*
FOSTER & SON
270 MAIN STREET

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Aladdin Lamps, Paints
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*INSURANCE*
All Kinds
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*Fur Coats—Trimming Repairing—Restyling—Storage*

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Scientific Care of Hair and Scalp
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MEATS
VEGETABLES
GROCERIES
Member of I. G. A.
18 WINTER STREET Tel. 220

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*We present Blumenthal's "La Loie Splendide"*
Transparent Velvet Frocks
$16.50
Paris has spoken and transparent velvet assumes new style importance in 1931 fashions! Note the taller, slimmer silhouette, the cinched-in waistline and the wider shoulders. Sizes 14 to 20; 36 to 46.
A. STEIGER & CO.

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*Shoe Store & Repair Factor*
Agent for the Arnold Glove Grip Shoes

*Good Clothes for Every Man*
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
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Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
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*INSURANCE*
of Every Description
Phoenix Building, Holyoke, Mass.

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*SAVE*
Those Few Extra Dollars
with
*The* HYDE PARK CO-OPERATIVE BANK
1172 RIVER ST., HYDE PARK

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Sophomore Shop
*4th Floor*
School fashions that are attractive without being expensive—Fashions that will please the little wearers themselves.
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COLONIAL GARAGE
BUICK EIGHTS
U. S. CORD TIRES
DAY AND NIGHT
1668 MASS. AVENUE Tel. Lex. 0862

The Russell House
A comfortable Home for Permanent and Transient Guests
Open the Year Round
WARREN E. RUSSELL, Manager
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*Insurance*
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147 Milk St., Boston Hubbard 2800

Lexington Fruit Co.
Fruits—Vegetables
1740 MASS. AVENUE
Tel. Lex. 0789

Minute Man Cafe
*From a Sandwich to a Meal*
1761 MASS. AVE.
Tel. LEX. 0603

Call and See!
Stamped goods to embroider during your summer vacation. D. M. C. always on hand.
*The* MINUTE SHOPPE
9 WALTHAM STREET
NEW PHONE NUMBER—Lex. 0991-W

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*Only Eight Days Left of Our*
AUGUST SALE
Discount of 30% on anything in our large stock and 33⅓ to 50% off on special items.
A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
15 HURD STREET

YES—WE SELL
Heinz Products—Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Foods—Ivory Salt—Postum — Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soup—and other popular products.
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JOSEPH MULLIN
*Coal—Coke*
953 Gorham Street Tel. 660

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
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Happiness Is Born in Beautiful Homes
and the atmosphere about the home depends largely on the furniture chosen. Gifford's can be of inestimable value.
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Our Summer *Clearance Sale*
NOW GOING ON
Goddard Quality
MARKET STREET, LYNN

*We Have a Service Suitable for Every Household*
WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY
81-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

HARRY E. HARDY
*Building Contractor*
17 Andrew Road, Swampscott, Mass.
Established 1906

Men's Complete Furnishings
A. W. LONVAL
Breakers 1654 385 UNION ST.

COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous and WOOD
SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL
Incorporated
8 CENTRAL SQUARE

J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.
COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
Tel. Sks. 7129—7130

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CLEANSERS *and* DYERS
Ladies' and Men's Garments Thoroughly Cleansed and Pressed
EXPERT REPAIRING
$1
JACKSON'S
55 PLEASANT ST. Mal. 0163

ENNA JETTICK
*Shoes for Women*
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102 Pleasant Street, MALDEN, MASS.

*LET*
William A. Sullivan
*the FLORIST*
help you select the seeds and bulbs for the Rock Garden
Telephone Malden 4680
300 PLEASANT ST. Malden, Mass.

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*Millinery*
An excellent assortment of hats, especially priced at $3.00.
147 PLEASANT ST. Tel. 0631-W Malden

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H-I-HEAT
Imported Anthracite
*"The Proof of the Pudding Is the Eating Thereof"*
*"The Proof of Hi-Heat Coal Is the Burning Thereof"*
TRY ONE TON and let it prove itself
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

*Home of Quality and Service*
Medford Square Meat Shop
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Eastern Lamb, Pork and Poultry
Fresh Fish Received Daily
WE AIM TO PLEASE
FREE DELIVERY
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

W. F. LEAHY & CO.
*Agents for*
Lamson-Hubbard
HATS and CAPS
30-32 Main Street Medford Square

TEL. MYS. 0727
CHAPMAN'S
AUTOMOBILES REPAIRED
FENDER AND BODY WORK
PAINTING, OILING and GREASING
*Cars called for and delivered.*
4 SHIP AVENUE, MEDFORD

TEA ROOM
MID-DAY LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
Sunday Dinner served from 12:30 to 3 p. m.
For reservations phone Mystic 3068
43 Salem Street, Opp. Medford Theatre

PAN-AM
*GASOLINE MOTOR OILS*
GEORGE J. CARPENTER
Lubricating—Tires—Tubes—Accessories
Tire Repairing
Corner Mystic Valley Parkway and Mystic Avenue

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SPECIAL Rayon Taffeta SLIPS, white and flesh,
*Size 36 to 44*
PRICE $1.00
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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
Beef, Lamb, POULTRY a Specialty
A Full Line of MONARCH Products
*Orders Delivered*
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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

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HIGH GRADE FUEL OIL
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PROMPT SERVICE
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Telephone 0794—0795

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Si-en-Tiffick Shoe for Women
*Luxurious Comfort*
$4—$5—$6 a Pair
CUSHING and BOUCHER
648 Purchase St. New Bedford, Mass.
178 South Main St., Fall River, Mass.
"Good Shoes Since 1881"

Gulf Hill Ice Cream Parlors
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Light Lunches Cakes, Pastries, Candies Grade "A" Milk
J. T. Fernandes, Prop.
596 PLEASANT STREET
*Formerly Bates Kirby Co.*

Taber's Mayonnaise
*As you like it*
8 oz. jars . . . . . 25c
Pints . . . . . 50c
Quarts . . . . . 95c
*Parcel Post Prepaid*
Special Discount in Quantities
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*General Contractors*
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MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
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*"FRIENDLY SERVICE"*
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*Clothing and Furnishings*
233 UNION STREET

Oregon Dye House
1852 Purchase Street
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Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
*for All Occasions*
MORSE *the Florist*
32 PLEASANT Tel. 1920
Next to City Hall

TARPON FISH MARKET
FRESH SEA FOOD DAILY
Inn Street, near Pleasant

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Portable Radio Sets
*for Your Summer Homes*
G-E Junior Radio . . $72.50
*with FULL RANGE Performance*
Atwater Kent Portable $69.50
*With the "Golden Voice"*
Gloritone Radio *now* . $39.95
*Complete With Tubes*
*FREE DELIVERY*
Moore & Moore
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MONARCH
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*FRESH FRUITS, VEGETABLES FANCY MEATS*
MONARCH CANNED GOODS

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*CARPENTER BUILDER*
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
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### NEWTON CENTRE

Holeproof Hosiery
*for* MEN
"AUTOGART"
55c and $1.00
Bond's Convenience Shop
Bray Block Cen. New. 1027-J

WABAN
IN A RUSTIC vale, sequestered among natural beauties, low slate-roofed cottage, ivy grown; 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, lavatory first floor; oil burner, Frigidaire; architect's careful plan; price $18,500. Centre Newton 3006.
ALVORD BROS.
Opp. Depot NEWTON CENTRE

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
747 BEACON STREET Cen. New. 4020
HARDWARE
Carmote Paints
Kitchenware Westinghouse Lamps

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P. I. MERRY
431 HARRISON ST.
CEN NEW 4177
PHOTOGRAPHER

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Newton Flower Shop
Newtonville
Call Newton North 2900 at any hour—day or night
Newton Rose Conservatories
*Member Florist Telegraph Delivery*
A. P. CALDER, *Proprietor*
*Plants and Flowers for All Occasions*
*Hars Mountain Canaries—Cages*
339 NEWTONVILLE AVENUE
New. No. 0404 Res. (Night) 4474-J

Dana B Clark Co.
Complete Garage Service
*La Salle Limousines for Hire*
Socony Gasoline and Oils
863 WASHINGTON ST. New. No. 3619

*Come for a Free Demonstration*
The New PLYMOUTH
with Floating Power and Free Wheeling
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# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature

### Minnows

Where: In shallow fresh water all over the world.

Distinguishing features: Small in size; widely recognized as shiners because of the silvery flashes given out by the scales.

Use: Furnish food for larger fish and are also a sweet pan fish though not very desirable because of the numerous small bones; excellent for live bait.

Minnows in the original sense of the word were strictly small European fish of the carp family (*Leuciscus phoxinus*), but in late years the name has become applied to any small fish and particularly to members of the family *Cyprindæ*. "Minnies are out!" is the signal to small boys and girls that nature has opened a storehouse of things far more interesting than any book ever written. Though there are nearly 2000 species that come under the head of minnows, yet all are very nearly alike, having soft fins and being covered with tiny scales.

In the spring, when the males of the animal kingdom wear their best attire, the minnow has the top of his head and often the upper surface of the fins and parts of the body proper covered with small knoblike outgrowths, while the lower surface of the fins and lower parts of the body are often charged with bright red pigment.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

**Leave of Absence** (Mrs V. P. M.)—The plural is "leaves of absence."

**Seeth** (Mrs. A. R. M., who asks how this word is read in Matthew 6: 6)—Two syllables, *see'-eth*.

**Amen, err, erring** (Mrs. H. J. S.)—It is preferably *a-men'*, with long *a* in reading, but *ah-men'* in singing. Secondary stress on the first syllable.

Influenced perhaps by the short *e* in *error*, some mispronounce "err" and "erring" as *air* and *airing*, and some, *ear* and *earing*. Sound them *ur* and *ur'-ing* (*u* as in *urn*).

**Jesus'** (Mrs. F. D. J., who asks if this should be read *Jesus* or *Jesuses*)—The apostrophe merely indicates the possessive; it does not alter the pronunciation, *Je'-zus*.

While the common rule is to add the apostrophe and *s* to form the possessive of proper names ending in *s*, a better rule is that which takes euphony into consideration. Moses' (*Mo'-zez*) and Jesus' (*Je'-zus*), for instance, do not offend the ear; but Moses's (*Mo'-zez-ez*) and Jesus's (*Je'-zus-ez*) would seem excessively sibilant.

## Do You Know That—

**The electric fan** was invented by Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler in 1886?

**While the new golf ball** is .06 inches in diameter larger than the old ball it is lighter by .07 of an ounce?

**California is shipping** 2,000,000 boxes of citrus products to Europe this summer?

**Los Angeles has 25,000** youngsters attending elementary schools and high schools this summer?

**Sunday newspapers** are prohibited by law in Melbourne, Australia?

**Pilots in scheduled air** transport operations in the United States received an average of $460 a month last year?

## In Lighter Vein

**The Grocer's Compliment**

Customer: "Three of those apples you sent me were rotten. I am bringing them back."

Storekeeper: "That's all right, madam. You needn't bring them back. Your word is just as good as the apples."—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

**Incomplete**

A visitor had come to tea, and little Maurice (aged two) was brought forward to be introduced.

"Maurice," said his mother, "this is Mr. Box. Shake hands with him."

Little Maurice looked the visitor straight in the eye. "Where's your lid?" he inquired politely.

**Suspicious**

Mrs. Jones: "And my husband wants some steel wool."

Clerk: "This is the best we have, ma'am."

Mrs. Jones (skeptically): "You're sure there's no cotton in it?"

**Youthful Frankness**

"Would you like to play and sing the way I do?"

"Oh, please, no, ma'am," quickly responded the child. "I wouldn't like people to say things about me."

Passing Show

"Are you Mrs. Mayer?"
"Miss Mayer!"
"Oh, sorry, my fault."
"Oh, no, nobody's fault but my own."

## A Quotation for Today

THE hand can never execute anything higher than the character can aspire.—EMERSON.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### No Defense

Camp Curry, Calif.

SOME visitors at Camp Curry in the Yosemite National Park, while sitting before their tent one evening, were a trifle startled at seeing three skunks coming down the trail. In orderly line they came, not scurrying under tents or making detours, but following the path, making their turns with the aplomb of an experienced motorist.

One of the party related the occurrence the following morning to the gardener.

"Oh, yes," was the nonchalant reply, "they were just coming down for their supper." Questioned further, he added, "I cut bacon into bits and give them some bread with it, and they feed and play around awhile, while I water the garden, and then they go home."

"But aren't you afraid?" began the lady.

"Not a bit," he said, with a merry laugh. "Why, I could put one of those little fellows in a box and take him down to the dining room and the guests would never know he was there."

"You know," he continued, "wild life is protected in this park, being a part of the federal forest reserve. These little fellows have never seen a dog nor heard a gun. I do not believe they know they have a weapon of defense. They are not afraid and so have no occasion to use it."

## Brevities

**Arkansas Gazette:** Also, a dollar will buy a bigger golf ball than formerly.

**Life:** A rather embarrassing thing happened to a Californian real estate agent the other day. While he was stressing the many beauties and advantages of a Spanish-type bungalow to a prospect, three different motorists pulled up and asked for gasoline.

**Detroit News:** Discussed recently in a Paris dispatch was the great French grocery chain, which is called le Syndicat des Maisons d'Alimentation a Succursales, and is no doubt known locally as the A. & S.

## The Children's Corner

### The G. O. G. Club Gives a Party

IT WAS a hot August day, and in the garden of Spring Hill cottage many gay flowers were blooming. Their bright colors and sweet fragrance had called about them a host of bees and butterflies. Even Ruby Throat, the hummingbird was there, wearing his jewel like a flame, as he thrust his long bill into a blue larkspur for its drop of nectar.

In the cool, shady orchard near by, the seven little girls of the Garden of Girls Club—Violet, Daisy, Rose, Pansy, Myrtle, Iris and Lily, were busily paring apples. They were Miss Joyce's guests again, as they had been in July, for a whole long week, and they felt as gay and happy as the flowers.

"We're a garden, too," said Lily thoughtfully, as she glanced toward the bright flowers, "a Garden of Girls. Isn't it fun!"

"Oh, girls!" exclaimed Rose suddenly, jumping up so quickly that her apples went rolling over the ground, "I've thought of something lovely. Let's ask Miss Joyce whether we can give a party, too, like the flower bed, and invite all our home people out for a day."

"Where's our nectar to give them?" asked Violet, doubtfully.

"Apple sauce and gingerbread?" answered Daisy quickly, "we know how to make both of them now."

Miss Joyce laughed when they asked her about it. "That's just the question I've been waiting for," she said. "I'm sure we can manage it, if you girls make enough apple sauce and gingerbread. If it's a fine day, we have all outdoors to serve them in." And when the day came it was fine.

It was well that all the members of the G. O. G. Club got up early that morning, for the guests came out on the very first train, so nappy were they to get into the country for a whole long day. Everything was ready for them, for the little kitchen stove had been busily at work for two days, baking ginger cake and stewing apple sauce. There were other things to eat, of course—hard-boiled eggs, bread and butter, milk and cocoa. But even more important than all this nectar, was the welcome in everybody's heart. "Remember," Miss Joyce had said, "love and gentleness and courtesy will make everybody happier than even apple sauce and ginger cake."

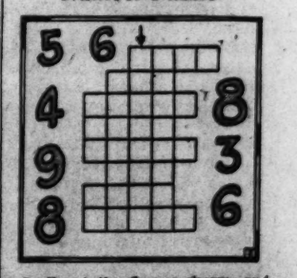
So they shared their very best treasures with their guests. They took the boys down to the creek to play in the shallow water, and the girls they took to the woods for moss and berries and "dear little, queer little Indian pipes." Mothers were made comfortable in the orchard with pillows and blankets from the girls' little attic bunks. As for the fathers, they wandered everywhere and enjoyed everything. It was a happy day for all, and when they said "Good-by" and "Thank you," the fathers said that they had stored up happiness enough to make a great big secret, but they wouldn't tell it till October. So everybody's guessing!

As flowers that live in the sunshine
And drink of the sweet summer rain
Make glad with their beauty and bounty
Each meadow and winding lane,
So may our stores of love and happiness
Flow, free and bountiful, each day to bless.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The waves were rolling in and making a great uproar again today
But the Boss was having a grand time letting them break over him
And he kept telling me to come in and see how much fun it was
Well, at last I did, and Yeowk it seemed like half the ocean was sweeping over us!
"Ugh! That's not my idea of a good time!" I said to myself and I hopped out as quickly as I could and stayed out!

## Number Puzzle




Spell out the figures shown, and place their names in the proper spaces. If you do this correctly you will find, reading down as indicated by the arrow, just what these and other numbers are used for.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1931

*"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## A General for the Army of Relief

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the American Relief Force, might well be the title of Mr. Walter S. Gifford, who has been appointed by President Hoover to direct the national campaign for unemployment relief. That Mr. Hoover has enlisted a general of Mr. Gifford's caliber is both an indication of the importance of the battle ahead and an assurance that it will be won.

Apparently the President believes that whether or not business recovers before winter, the need for relief will be even greater than last year. He knows, too, that all kinds of political plans tending toward a federal dole are in the making. By his appointment of Mr. Gifford to command and coördinate local, state and national relief efforts on a volunteer basis, he has taken a most effective step toward meeting probable calls for help and forestalling probable maneuvers of politicians.

Mr. Gifford's ability and prestige promise much toward the attainment of both objects. The new field marshal of relief is the head of the world's largest corporation; he directs operations which reach into every section of the United States. In any list of the nation's ten greatest industrial leaders his name would almost certainly appear. More than that, he has had experience in organizing and coördinating industrial and governmental functions. He was the war-time director of the Council of National Defense.

And more than that, he has had practical and extensive experience in providing relief. He is president of the Charity Organization Society of New York and was an organizer of the Prosser committee which did such a magnificent job of supplying work and allaying distress in New York City last winter.

The President has given Mr. Gifford a free hand, but will support him with a national advisory committee and every resource of the Government. Mr. Hoover's insistence that relief shall not become the plaything of politics indicates that federal agencies will be used chiefly to coördinate local efforts and supply information and direction. The success of the Red Cross $10,000,000 drive for drought relief, and the record of the Prosser committee, which collected about $8,500,000 from 225,000 individuals and companies, give support to Mr. Hoover's confidence in the ability of private forces to meet the need.

It is likely, too, that the Prosser committee's experience will provide a useful guide as to methods. It placed the emphasis, not on charity but on employment. It sought to give work rather than bread. It developed a great odd-job industry, chiefly to perform necessary but ordinarily postponed tasks of clean-up and repair which did not compete with labor already at work.

The advantages of this method over the enervating effects of a dole are graphically pictured in one paragraph of the Prosser committee's report on its work:

> In any comparison of assistance through work, as against that of outright relief, it is well to remember that a landlord waits more readily for his rent and that credit at the corner grocery store is continued when a man has a steady job. The morale of a family is more surely maintained by the weekly pay envelope than by the receipt of a money dole or a basket of groceries.

The committee was selective in its method. It found or made jobs for heads of families who had exhausted their means. It wasted nothing on those who possessed "invisible resources." It worked men three days a week, keeping them going and at the same time giving them an incentive and an opportunity to find steady employment. It gave charity only as a last resort.

If this plan, which the new commander helped direct so successfully in New York, can be extended to the nation, the splendid record so far made during this period of economic stress in defeating human misery should be preserved and improved.

## What Crime Costs America

THE armored car rumbling through city streets in America is at once a symbol of the prevalence of crime and of its economic significance. For the first time in the country's history, the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement has brought in a partial balance sheet of the cost of crime. It is compounded of many items, some of them large, some of them small, in the aggregate appalling. For instance, $3,900,000 is spent every year in the big cities just on this one matter of armored cars—to protect bullion and valuables behind machine guns, as though New York and Chicago were frontier posts instead of modern municipalities.

It has long been known that the commission under Mr. Wickersham, with the assistance of its consultants, Messrs. Dorr and Simpson of New York, did not intend to bring in any lump sum estimate of the total cost of crime to the United States. Such a guess would have made good newspaper reading, but it would have been only a guess. When, however, the staff of experts calculate that $350,000,000 is spent annually for the machinery of criminal justice, that another $300,000,000 represents the economic loss in productive labor of criminals and law enforcement officers, and that other similar items abound, the public gains the assurance through many chapters of detailed analysis in the present report that the conclusions have been arrived at after the most careful examination of the records.

Many people who have remained unmoved by every other argument for increased activity against present lawlessness will be shocked to action when the cold dollar-and-cents figures are presented. One member of the commission, Dean Pound, has contended for many years that the eventual solution of America's shocking prevalence of crime would come, not as a social reform but as an economic one. He looked for ultimate effective action, not from sociologists but from big business men. They would rebel against crime, he argued, when they found how much it cost them.

The present report shows, in so far as it can be shown at this time, the direct, appalling tax put on every man, woman and child in America by the activities of criminals. The facts are especially shocking when it is considered what these wasted sums would mean in the present economic depression if they could be put to productive labor. They are almost certainly large enough in themselves to swing the balance back to prosperity. Is this lesson, thus presented, practical and forcible enough to rouse the commercial interests of the country into energetic self-defense? It is to this element that the direct appeal is made in the present report.

## Sentencing a Whole People

MORE than 150 years ago, Edmund Burke, speaking before the British Parliament in behalf of the American colonies, said that he did not know how to indict a whole people. Were he surveying the international scene today, he would find that a whole people has been not only indicted but tried and sentenced, and that the method of executing the sentence has developed into one of the most perplexing problems the world has known.

Events attending the indictment of Germany have borne out in considerable part the astuteness of the famous parliamentarian's view.

There are two broad phases of the problem of war indemnity: the expediency of reparations, and the ethics of the penalty.

Even from the former aspect the prosecution can hardly be said to have proved successful. The recent dislocation of the credit and trade relationships of the world has necessitated at least a temporary abandonment of the debt burden. The respite saved the judges as well as the indicted nation from more serious economic distress. Germany was being called upon to pay obligations which destroyed her buying power and at the same time to fulfill her economic responsibility by purchasing her share of the world's goods. Unlike an individual, the German nation could not be incarcerated; it must remain a member of the world community. Practically, then, the indictment and sentence have not accomplished their purpose.

If the punishment is just, and if it is a necessary deterrent to a national war mentality, mere physical difficulties should not discourage the world from enforcing it. A nation should no more escape justice than an individual. And Germany has a responsibility, both to exercise the utmost economy toward meeting her obligations and to repress those chauvinistic outbursts which tend to cut her off from outside sympathy.

But in a blanket indictment against a whole people and a sentence which takes decades to run, the injustices are almost as obvious as the difficulties. It is fair that compensation for a disaster brought by militarism should devolve upon the militarists, but the majority in Germany today are not militarists, as the failure of the Hitlerites and Nationalists in the recent Prussian plebiscite illlustrated. Every day innocent persons inherit the indictment which they did nothing to incur.

Thirteen years after the war Germany is peopled in large part by men and women who had nothing to do with the World War. At the time of the Versailles Treaty some circumspect persons exhorted the nations to picture the time when the blameless in Germany would be oppressed by war indemnities. Opinion generally recognizes now that the guilt of the war does not rest on any one nation alone. But apart from that, a man or woman of thirty-five in Germany today was not old enough to vote when the war began and could have had no political responsibility for it. A man or woman of twenty-five, upon whose shoulders some of the burdens of restitution certainly have fallen, can have only a childhood remembrance of the war.

Humanity and sentiment sometimes have seemed weak advocates in the political arena of the world, but international equity surely has progressed beyond the stage where it is considered ethical to punish persons for a crime in which they were more victims than accomplices. The attempt to indict and sentence a whole people not only has invited economic stress, but it now presents urgently the question whether a commutation of the sentence would not be more likely to effect reform in the interests of peace than would complete enforcement of it.

## One Way to Dry Up "Wine Bricks"

THE good faith of "wine brick" manufacturers, who insist that their products are intended for use in making jellies and soft drinks, will be put to a searching test when a novel proposal just announced reaches the legislative stage. This proposal is to require inclusion of a preservative in grape concentrates to render them useless as ingredients for alcoholic beverages of more than legal content.

It will be interesting to watch the reception accorded this proposed new tooth in the prohibition laws. No doubt, legal counsel for the makers of grape concentrates will at once brand it unconstitutional. All the usual protestations of invaded personal liberty, property rights and the sanctity of private industry will unquestionably be paraded. Chemistry may be called in to testify that preservative would impair the flavor of jellies made from the dehydrated grapes.

All these contentions, and more like them, will mean only one thing—the grape concentrate and "wine brick" makers will be openly admitting their intent to profit by and contribute toward violation of the prohibition laws.

If not, why object to the preservative? Catsup manufacturers use it regularly to prevent their commodity from fermenting. More than that, the "grape brick" merchants themselves advise their customers that fermentation of beverages made from the bricks may be prevented by adding one-tenth of 1 per cent of benzoate of soda. Obviously, there is no valid chemical argument against this preservative.

Is there a legal objection? The right of Congress to pass regulations for the enforcement of pure food laws is established. Private industry is required to label products and to make ingredients conform to accepted standards. This practice is equally well grounded in present prohibition statutes. Manufacturers of commercial alcohol and medicinal liquors are stringently restricted by sections in Title III of the Volstead Act.

Even Title II of that act, which applies to the "wine brick" situation, includes sections that are comparable to the proposed legislation. This is shown most clearly in Section 18, where it is made unlawful to advertise, manufacture, sell or possess for sale any preparation, compound, tablet, substance, formula, direction or recipe, "designed or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor."

The plain intent of this section is to prevent the very thing now being done by the grape concentrate interests. Yet the words "designed or intended" offer a loophole through which they escape conviction.

The proposed legislation offers a way to shut off a major source of ingredients for illegal wine making. The duty of Congress to seize this opportunity is clear. It would remove all ambiguity from an important branch of the prohibition laws and strengthen the arm of every enforcement officer.

## The Promotion of Cockney

NATURE imitates art, said a wit of the last century. And the recent visit to London of a group of German, Hungarian, and French students of the English language has furnished evidence to show he might have added that fact often finds inspiration in fiction.

In the north of Britain it is told that a certain wealthy Yorkshire manufacturer was much perturbed by the uncultured accent of his son, for whose improvement he therefore engaged the services of a tutor from Balliol who spoke with an Oxford intonation that rejoiced the heart of the simple business man. When the tutor and his charge returned from a year's tour of the world, the father anxiously inquired whether his son's accent had improved. "Ay, lad, it 'as an' all," replied the pride of Balliol.

Dialect has, indeed, a strange fascination, and all kinds of unlikely people succumb to its charm. These continental students, for example, who have, no doubt, in their own home lands learned the pronunciation of English with phonetic exactness, no sooner arrived in London than they are reported to have flung their university accents to the winds in a sudden affection for the cockney method of speech.

This will not be regretted quite so much today as it would have been a few years ago. Until recently, though a Scottish or a Yorkshire accent was regarded with a certain amount of respect, cockneyism was deplored on all sides. Though to roll one's "r's" in the Scots manner till they rattled like drums was considered a pleasing and amiable habit, to drop them partly out in the cockney way was almost unforgivable.

Of late years, however, a change has begun to take place. The cockney dialect has moved up in the esteem of the learned. At an Oxford summer school course just concluded one of the lecturers pointed out that a trace of the cockney accent is to be found in the speech of the Prince of Wales himself. That, of course, gives it a certain standing. Now, if the Prince will only drop an "h" now and then and nonchalantly tack on an aspirate where it doesn't belong, the day may yet come when even Mayfair may adopt the "'abit" and emulate the diction popularly supposed to be confined to those born within the sound of the bells of Bow Church.

Further, it has been realized that cockney has a most respectable history. The half-elided "r" which is one of its chief features was a characteristic of the Essex speech of the fifteenth century. Cockney is rapidly ceasing to be a term of reproach; it is becoming one of the respectable dialects.

## Editorial Notes

A lone apple tree on an Iowa farm produces sufficient revenue each year to enable its owner to pay the taxes on his land and livestock.

> Woodman, spare that tree!
> Touch not a single bough!
> In youth it sheltered me,
> It pays my taxes now.
>
> (With apologies to George Pope Morris)

Why not hold now that international parade through the Panama Canal—scheduled for seventeen years ago but never held, due to the war—as a mark of world friendship, and signifying the economic link between the two hemispheres?

The Turkish Government recently presented a pair of rugs to the American aviators who flew from New York to Istanbul, which arouses a natural question: "Were they of the traditional flying variety?"

New England will have 212 agricultural fairs in the next few months. Looks like "fair" weather all through fall.

The trouble with losing one's temper is that somebody is sure to find it.

## Taken by Indians

THE country, half desert, half plain, stretched away from a river like crude blue metal in the sun. The air was thick with dust, and great balls of tumbleweed raced across the road. In the draws, clumps of sumac had lighted their autumn fires, and everywhere the sage flowered into misty pinks and purples.

A very small dot on the map was the next town, but when its cottonwoods rose against the sky there was a heartening quality about their promise of shade and refreshment. It was not until we were actually driving down its shaded streets that we realized the place had been taken by Indians!

Every position of importance was occupied by this copper-hued horde. They sat on the edge of the sidewalk or in the center of the street as it suited them. And since the fame of a squaw increases proportionately with the number and brilliance of her skirts, and many of them are none too slim to begin with, it became a tricky affair to steer any kind of course among them. The men seemed to prefer lounging elegantly against lamp posts or in doorways.

At the hotel, where four of the seven leather chairs in the lobby were occupied by imposing braves in a combination of feather headdresses, gaudy plaid shirts, and buckskins, we were informed that since this was Saturday afternoon the Reservation Indians were out in full force to see the sights.

* * *

Lunch consumed an amazingly brief interlude, and once out on the street again our progress consisted largely of walking around Indians. The women were friendly enough, and stared and sometimes giggled as we passed, but they didn't move an inch. With their straight black braids, silk shawls, and billowing skirts they might have been bright peonies planted on the walk, their tiny moccasined feet seeming hardly enough to fasten all this grandeur to the ground. Every so often one of them had a little baby like a bright new penny slung in the shawl on her back.

The white inhabitants of the little town went blandly about their business in the midst of this invasion, occasionally stopping the loading of packages into small cars to smile at us—two middle-aged women obviously delighted with the show.

In front of the motion picture house a tall Indian who had added a vividly striped blanket to the regulation shirt and trouser costume planted himself squarely in our path.

"He no Indian. Me Indian," he told us in haughty triumph, and pointed.

We looked at the poster which depicted a scene from a western melodrama with timid looking Indians on painful horses chasing doubtful looking buffalo, and were inclined to agree.

"White man paint face, look like Indian. White man fool," he said scornfully.

My companion was the first to recover from her surprise.

"But don't Indians put on paint, too?" she demanded.

"Long time ago Indians paint face," he agreed. "Hunt buffalo, make war. Now for many moons Indians make peace. Put away paint. Indian no fool." And he calmly turned his back on us.

So ended our first lesson and in something of a daze we went into a hardware store to get a new battery for our flashlight. It developed the light needed a new bulb and the man who waited on us had to hunt through the reserve stock in the basement. So during the interval we gazed idly about.

* * *

At the next counter a handsome brave leaned against the glass case in blissful contemplation of a huge jackknife of the kind which would have delighted any newly fledged Boy Scout. It had blades of every conceivable size and shape, and a file, screwdriver, reamer, and a pair of scissors. In a kind of trance the Indian was opening and shutting the blades and rubbing the horn handle.

The clerk reappeared and on his way past remarked briskly to the Indian: "Better make up your mind about it, John, you know you have to be back on the Reservation before sundown."

The Indian grunted, and before our eyes brought out a roll of bills so dazzlingly golden in color that we both gasped.

"How much?" he asked.

"You know as well as I do that the price is six dollars," said the other, with what seemed unnecessary firmness.

When the Indian and his knife were safely out of earshot questions burst from us like quills from a porcupine.

We were dryly instructed in the history of John Spotted Horse, who had a great deal of valuable wheat land which he rented to the whites, and having just received a payment was around town shopping for a few little necessities.

"But these Indians hate to pay for anything," the clerk added. "They'd much rather trade it out. For three weeks John has been here with blankets, beaded vests, and grass baskets trying to get that knife out of me. I learned my lesson long ago. When I first came here I was so loaded up with blankets and beaded stuff my wife said I ought to be ashamed to call this a hardware store. So I reformed on a cash basis."

* * *

We pushed as politely as possible past the three squaws and five brown children festooned about the door and sought the quiet spaces of a soda fountain. Here over a pair of chocolate sodas we discussed the Indian.

"He is a simple creature, easily pleased and without guile," I stated. "No wonder white people have been able to take advantage of him so easily."

There was a good bit more of the same thing, and when we rose to go it was with a feeling of having neatly polished off the whole race in a few well-turned sentences.

It was before an Indian boy selling sweet grass baskets that my education progressed. He couldn't have been more than ten years old, and was rather poorly dressed.

All Indians seemed to be called John, so I began boldly with purely conversational intentions.

"Did your mother make these baskets, John?"

A pair of black eyes regarded me shrewdly while their owner hitched up a strap on his overalls.

"Naw," he remarked condescendingly, "I bought 'em in Yakima. My name's Richard anyway."

I was at a loss to find him speaking the jargon of every American boy, but I forged ahead.

"Where do you live?"

Again there was a silence and the business with the overall strap.

"On the Reservation," he finally admitted.

"And do you sell the baskets for your mother, perhaps?" I persisted, clinging to my picture of a dutiful son.

There was a longer silence this time and the overalls suffered a thorough hauling and pulling.

"Naw," said Richard, grandly, "I'm gettin' business trainin'. When I grow up I'm going to be a captlist."

There was an unmistakable titter from my companion, and so with what dignity I could muster I bought a large flat basket for which there wasn't any room in our car.

* * *

We left town late in the afternoon resigned to make up for our pleasurable dawdling with a little night driving. The sun was making the elaborate preparations for its departure which is customary in that desert country. Bands of mauve and tangerine rose from the edge of a dry land veiled in dust.

"Well, we've certainly seen Indians," remarked my companion, working the car carefully along the very casual road which gave every indication of having been a creek bed.

"Yes," I agreed, "and the more I see of them the less I know. They are so contradictory, and it is difficult to determine where the red man leaves off and the influence of the white man begins. I think we shall have to get a book about them. The only thing I'm sure about now is that they lack a sense of humor."

Whereupon the quiet air was shattered by the most awful din, and we drew up by the side of the road in alarm to make way for what appeared to be a cloud of abouting dust. As it swept past it proved to be an old-fashioned buckboard drawn by two calico ponies, and overflowing with a gesticulating Indian family. A final flourish was added by two young Indians on horseback.

They clattered dramatically along the stony road, shrieking and whooping, until they were distant silhouettes against a topaz sky. There was an unnecessary noise and clamor about the whole thing that aroused a suspicion that it was more than an effort to get back to the Reservation before sundown. Especially since as they passed I had glimpsed the face of young Richard, the "captlist," gazing at us as though determined to miss none of the effect which their performance might have upon the two dignified ladies in a crowded car.

I now suspect that even an Indian might like a bit of fun if it were salted down in true red-man style.

E. W. G.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread*

### Why British Taxes Are So High

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading your editorial of May 15 on "Debts and Disarmament," you spoke of the debts owing the United States by France and Italy and the sums, with interest, which were being refunded, but you did not mention Great Britain, the largest debtor of all. The latter is repaying the United States Government at the rate of £33,000,000, or $165,000,000 per year, and by the time the debt has been amortized Great Britain will have paid two and a half times more than she has borrowed.

For some reason we did not treat Great Britain so generously as we did France and Italy, although Great Britain forgave France one-third of the debt owing her and five-sixths of that of Italy.

Moreover, Great Britain borrowed this sum for the allies, France, Italy, Belgium, etc., because we refused to advance any more to those countries. Again—although this shows a want of foresight on the part of the British Government of that time—France borrowed the money from Britain in francs, while we bound France down to pay us in dollars. The franc at that time was worth about 19 cents—it is now worth between 4 and 4½ cents—so that Great Britain is also bearing the brunt of France having depreciated the currency.

One can now understand the fact that Great Britain is the highest taxed country in the world.

Realizing your attitude of fairness and justice, I have taken this liberty of pointing out the omission in your otherwise fine article.

CHARLES M. COE.

Los Angeles, Calif.

### Ex-Service Men Make Good

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reply to the gloomy response of the Tacoman, who took a depressing view of the recent front-page article of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce's announcement of 500,000 acres of cut-over land available for settlement, I would like to point to the successful efforts of a number of ex-service men from the Retail Home on these cut-over lands at the present time.

Reference was made to the fact that ranchers were getting only 5 cents a gallon for milk. At least the rancher has all the milk that he needs, an opportunity that is denied thousands of persons who could gain this one domestic necessity on a cut-over farm. Also plenty of eggs and all the berries that he can use.

It seems to me that too many people who are on the ranches today are more interested in what their products will bring on the market, without realizing the many comforts afforded for little effort on their own part that are denied thousands of land-hungry people.

I recall as a boy forty years ago on a Kansas farm, we saw little actual cash during the year, and our clothes were not of the most modern character, but there was ample food and a wealth of happiness. I believe if the average rancher and farmer would be content to devote his efforts to producing his living and showing his gratefulness to God for this wise provisioning, his other needs would be readily met.

FRANK O'SULLIVAN.

Seattle, Wash.

### The Mouse and the Clock

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I saw the open letter on your Editorial page July 30, addressed "Dear Mr. White." I sure was interested in its homely allusions (illusions?).

As to your asking for a way to make an electric clock tick, I hearn tell that the electric companies sell most of them "on tick," and I reckon when you buy one that way, you get some sort of a tick-et with it?

And then when you get your electric light bill, it makes you "tock," for though the mouse may not run up the clock, the clock runs up the bill.

W. B. HIGGINBOTHAM.

St. Louis, Mo.

### Tariffs a Menace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter on the Smoot-Hawley tariff in a recent issue of the Monitor contributes little or nothing to an understanding of the principle of tariffs. All tariffs formulated to prohibit the free exchange of goods, as between countries, are based on fear or selfishness, or both, and to that extent all tariffs are opposed to the principle of the Golden Rule.

Tariff building is little less of a menace to civilization today than are the building of armaments and the liquor traffic.

Students of world economics are agreed that the tariffs are responsible for more bad feeling in other lands against the people of the United States than any other factor.

While the world in general seems as loath to recognize and deal with the tariff menace as it does with the question of armaments, it is well to know that the foremost thinkers in each nation are working to end this international menace.

VAL FISHER.

Toronto, Can.